

POUNDMAKER

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Free



growing old in edmonton
page 12

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by BILL TIDY



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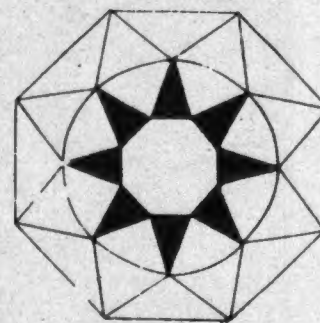
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Bell shafts installers

In 1970 the Northern Electric Company made \$4 million profits; in 1971 it was up to \$12.6 million; last year its profits were \$20.3 million. A spectacular success? So it seems, but ten thousand Northern Electric employees are on strike across Canada, claiming that the company is making a "cold-blooded, deliberate attack" on them.

Northern Electric is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bell Canada. Bell Canada itself is controlled by American interests, part of a corporation which made \$600 million profit last year. In Canada, it employs some 18,000 office workers, telephone installers, factory workers and others.

In Edmonton, 16 telephone installers, members of the Communications Workers of Canada union, have been on strike since May 19, as part of a country-wide strike by the 700 installers employed by Northern Electric.

25 years back

Base representative and Union spokesman here, Noel Noren, says that "what it boils down to is the fact that we can't tolerate going back 25 years in bargaining. I wish it was just as simple as more money." He says that the company has made several retrogressive demands since bargaining began nine months ago.

One of these is a change in the union's cross-country seniority system. Northern Electric proposes to change this to a seniority system based on smaller regions. Noren says that, for example, an installer in Saskatchewan with 20 years experience, where there is little work now, could be

transferred to another province with a resulting loss of seniority.

Another change the company wants is a flat rate in the per diem expense allowances, rather than the present system which allows more money for those working in remoter areas. "Twelve dollars a day in Tuktoyaktuk isn't very much", says Noren.

A change in the wage classification system is also being proposed by Northern. The effect of this would be to return to a piecework system, whereby the various duties of an installer would be separated and paid for on a sliding scale. For example, an installer would get much less per hour for time spent cleaning up his job area or sweeping the floor than for testing a machine.

"It's based on what a man is doing at the time, not on his skills or experience," says Noren. He says that since the allocation of duties would be controlled by the management, it would be possible to make an employee do the less well paying jobs, cutting his income accordingly. A similar system was negotiated out of existence in 1964.

Northern is offering a 22¢ increase in the first year of the contract, and 13¢ plus a cost of living allowance over each of the second and third years. The offer was not made until nine months of bargaining had elapsed, three days before the strike began.

The union is asking for a two-year contract with a 12¢ increase this year and 10¢ next year. It is also looking for a cost of living clause, vacation improvements, shorter hours, a dental plan and some control over their pension plan, now controlled

by Northern.

The union says it realizes it won't achieve all of its goals, but is willing to negotiate a fair settlement if the company will.

Noren says that Bell wants Northern Electric's profits to rise even more dramatically than they have in the last two years. He says the main methods of achieving profit increases so far have been the layoff of 4,000 employees and the cutting off of areas of service which aren't making sufficiently large profits.

Nationalize Bell

Because of these actions by Bell Canada, CWC has put a resolution in front of the next Canadian Labour Congress convention to nationalize the corporation.

Noren says that the recent 16 2/3% rate increase granted to Bell is unjustified when the corporation's profits are looked at. He wants to see Bell nationalized because "provincially owned companies don't bleed the country dry".

There are two main picketing locations for the union here, one at the AGT toll building in St. Albert and the other at Northern's office at 10235-124 St. The strikers had been picketing at the company's sales office at 10305-106 St. until an injunction was placed against them there.

The Alberta Supreme Court's decision on the interim injunction hinged on the company's allegation that the sales office is the office of the Northern Electric Distribution Company as well as that of Northern Electric, and that these were two different companies. The result was that although the union considered the office its place of work in lieu of a regular location of work, it was forbidden to picket there.

Noren says that technically, AGT could probably forbid the picketing of its buildings under the same section (100) of

the Alberta Labour Code. His feeling is that this section is unfair to the installers, and to others in the trade union movement, particularly in the building trades. He points out that Alberta is the only province in the country where an injunction has been encountered, and would like to see the section tested in court.

Apart from the injunction, Noren says that the union is doing well in Edmonton so far. The fact that there are only 16 members here on strike limits the amount of picketing which can be done, but Noren says that they have been effective so far. "We shut the sales office down for two days solid before the injunction".

The strike assistance varies according to the financial need of the striker. "The union will see to it that nobody loses his house or starves to death," Noren says, but points out that the CWC is not large enough to pay for hospitalization of its members during the strike. This has meant that the strikers aren't going out to picket on rainy days, to minimize the risk of illness.

Three months more ?

Noren expects that the strike will last at least another three months. "Northern tends to make like an ostrich and put its head in the sand whenever there's difficulty, but in three month's time they're going to feel the pinch". He says that several management personnel have already been let go or returned to the east for the duration of the strike in an attempt to minimize losses.

The local management of Northern Electric has not been willing to comment to POUNDMAKER about the strike. Its top official here, Jerry Hill, claimed that he could spare no time to be interviewed and refused to answer any questions when approached at his office.

by Kimball Carlow

Developers win sprinkler fight

If you lived in a high-rise apartment, would you like to have automatic water sprinklers in case of fire? Or would you prefer to have smoke detectors instead? Or why not play it safe and have both?

City council has decided that neither safety device is necessary at this time in Edmonton. On May 28, it voted eight to four to reverse its unanimous February 26 decision to make sprinklers mandatory in high-rise buildings.

Alderman Ron Hayter called the decision a capitulation to a "powerful and vociferous lobby comprising high-rise developers and construction trades". He says that council members were subjected to great pressure to reverse themselves over the last three months, including numerous letters and personal visits from developers as well as representations before council.

The vote came after a recommendation from the council's Utilities and Engineering Committee to drop the requirement pending the release of the National Research Council's task force study on high-rise safety. Sprinklers are still required, but only on ground-level floors and below-ground levels, such as basements and parking garages.

How safe are tall buildings when a fire breaks out? The claim that modern concrete-steel-glass structures are nearly fireproof seems to be a fallacy. One look at a picture of a high-rise enveloped in flame is enough to convince you that it's simply not true.

Today's high-rise is generally a "centre core" type of building in which the floors are hung from the core and the walls are simply protection from the weather, rather than being more like a stack of fire-resistant boxes. Air conditioning systems, heating and plumbing pipes, and false ceilings all form passages for heat and smoke to fill a building.

The consequences are such disasters as the fire at the Yon Kak Hotel in Korea in 1971, where 163 people died. In New York alone, there are 3,000 fires every year in high-rises. While the buildings themselves won't burn, their

contents will, and quickly.

Fire chiefs in North America agree almost unanimously that sprinkler systems are a major step towards controlling high-rise fires. The Ontario Association of Fire Chiefs recently voted to press for mandatory heat, smoke and gas detection systems.

Edmonton's fire chief, Louis Day, although reluctant to say anything about sprinklers since the council decision, has said that complete sprinkler systems are necessary for adequate safety in tall buildings. Provincial Fire Commissioner Austin Bridges calls sprinklers "the single most effective means of extinguishment in case of fire in a high-rise."

Why did council vote against mandatory sprinklers when the fire safety experts are so solidly in favour of them? Hayter says that it was subjected to intense pressure to do so because other Canadian communities have been watching Edmonton to see what the outcome here would be. He says that the developers lobby is "scared silly" that a decision for mandatory sprinklers here would help force the NRC task force to do the same when it reports later this year.

Developers have been saying here the cost of sprinklers would raise the price of construction by eight to nine percent.

Hayter rejects this, saying that in Miami, mandatory sprinkler systems have increased construction costs by only one percent. In the long run, he says, they may even cut costs by lowering insurance rates.

Even if costs do rise, Hayter says that he does not care. "The first priority should be the people in the buildings. If it costs more money to have a safer building then that's what we've got to have".

He feels that the National Research Council is the wrong group to ask for advice on this problem, as there are more people with vested interests in construction than fire safety experts on it. "It's like asking a watchmaker to diagnose a medical problem".

Hayter says that some of the arguments by council members against sprinklers were "grossly inaccurate". One

cont'd on page 5

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Come in & Browse

Mom's home remedies

(and old wife's tales)

by Doctor Duck

This little opus marks the premiere of what will be a standard weekly column in POUNDMAKER.

The column will concern itself first with the prevention of all those tiresome and troubling little illnesses, diseases, and general health hazards that we all encounter, and too often contract, in our daily travels through this vast pageant called Life.

As the old saying goes, an ounce of prevention is worth a quart of beer. No, that's wrong. Anyway, it makes more sense to be well than to be cured.

Secondly, it will provide a wonderful array of cheap home remedies to many of the little illnesses, diseases, and general health hazards that you will undoubtedly contract anyway.

So, ultimately, the various installments of the series will grow into a relatively complete collection of home medical advice. Modern medicines have their place, but we would like to outline how simple, available, inexpensive remedies can improve your health and keep your body healthy.

BUT: don't start thinking that all herbs and vitamins are benevolent and harmless, and all western medicines are anathema. Some herbs, like other medicines, can kill you if used improperly.

Pregnant women especially have to be cautious which herbs and medicines they use. After all, many common herbs were used (in strong doses) to induce abortions in the old days.

This column is not intended to substitute for a good First Aid Manual. If you intend to try curing yourself, be sure to have on hand a good First Aid Manual, and to consult it in cases of shock, suffocation, poisoning, injuries to bones, joints and muscles, objects in the eyes, ears and throat and other common emergencies.

Finally, we at POUNDMAKER would like to express our sincere thanks to the Vancouver Free Clinic whose Home Health Almanack is the basis of this column.

Now then, on to the good stuff.

KEEP IT CLEAN

As another old saying goes, cleanliness is next to the third door on the left. While it is just a little unreasonable to wash your hands everytime you touch a door knob or shake your boss's hand, a little basic respect for clean living will go a long way towards keeping you and yours in good health.

Those of us who live in old cheap houses with bad plumbing and cracked ceilings have even more difficulty keeping clean. Besides, in these houses,

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there's usually a lot of people around, what with friends, family, visitors, strangers and others, many of whom come equipped with all manner of exotic bacteria and insect life. Dishes pile up. And then there's the mold in the bottom of the coffee cups. Especially in the cold and wet seasons there's always someone with a cold or diarrhea, and you are truly one of the lucky ones if you seem to be constantly invulnerable.

But even those of us who are disciplined and experienced enough to avoid the major pitfalls described above can often fall prey to false information that, in some cases, can create exactly the same problems.

Thus, pay heed. Helpful tips are listed below.

DISHES

It is pretty well accepted that rinsing the dishes off in cold water just does not pay off. It has to be hot water and soap. If you don't like to use soap, use scalding water and wear rubber gloves.

If you live in a household of three or more people with a lot of company, it's a good idea to add a rinse water of chloring bleach. After washing the dishes in hot soapy water and rinsing off the soap in a pan of clear water, place them in a pan containing a bleach solution of a tablespoon of bleach to each gallon of water. Then place them on a rack to air dry. This allows the bleach to evaporate.

Don't wipe dishes as damp dish towels are a fine breeding ground for germs. And don't put silver in bleach as it will dissolve the silver; but for everything else, bleach is a good disinfectant that kills common household germs.

Unfortunately, this method is not foolproof as dishes are not the only way that infections spread from one person to another.

If there has been an epidemic in your house, boil all the dishes (especially cups and silverware) for twenty minutes. This kills almost everything.

Sick people should always have their own dishes and should never eat straight from the communal pot or drink straight out of the communal pitcher.

GARBAGE

Babies and dogs get worms from chewing on garbage, which they will always do if it's lying around. Garbage also attracts the same flies which which you will find in the soup pot later. Garbage is no good. Keep it in garbage pails.

Garbage pails should always be covered tightly and should be made of plastic or some other easily cleaned material. This makes it easier to keep them clean, which is a good idea.

TOWELS AND LAUNDRY

Damp towels are one of the easiest ways to spread disease because the bacteria can stay alive much longer than on dry surfaces. Every person in the house should have his/her own towel.

If you live with a lot of people and do your laundry together, or if you have a really dirty wash to do, you should add disinfectant to the wash. Pine oil is good and better for the land than bleach. It also smells nicer.

CONTAGION

People with hepatitis and other serious contagious diseases, like staph, should be pretty well quarantined. They should have their own dishes, towels and bedding. They shouldn't even share clothes if theirs haven't been washed and disinfected. If possible, they should have their own toilet or perhaps a toilet cover. If that's impractical, have them disinfect the seat everytime they use it (a little Pinesol will do). Hepatitis is one of the few things you CAN catch from a toilet seat.

People who have hepatitis or who are exposed to it should be especially careful to wash their hands with a good germ-killing soap after they use the toilet. This is important because hepatitis is spread through feces.

SOAP

Babies, especially little ones, should have their own soap. A bar of soap can spread skin diseases. Ivory is a good, cheap, mild brand. Older folks should use something like Dial on their hands and Phisohex every now and then - both contain hexochlorophene which kills germs. Golden Seal also works.

BATHROOMS AND KITCHENS

Many diseases, especially impetigo and staph, can be transmitted in water. So be careful to disinfect washbowls, basins, tubs and shower areas frequently. Don't leave toothbrushes all together in a glass; all that dampness, saliva and mucous are germ havens.

Several spices make good room deodorants for foul-smelling bathrooms, kitchens and sickrooms. They also help stop the spread of contagious disease.

Boil some cinnamon or cloves in water and let the steam penetrate the room. Rosemary, juniper berries and thyme are quite good for stopping the spread of disease. Boil them alone or together just like the cinnamon. In the summertime, sprinkle a little rosemary in a hot sunny place like a doorway or a window, and let the fumes spread throughout the room.

And that's about it for this week. Next week: Alphabetical Ailments and Antidotes, Part I. Also (maybe), how to get covered under the Alberta Health Care Plan (if you aren't already).

Meditation madness

Dear Editor:

In a leaflet entitled *Physiological Changes in Transcendental Meditation*, now being distributed on campus, it is claimed of Transcendental Meditation (TM) that "this purely mental practice has a very profound effect upon the body." The implication is that physical changes are brought about by non-physical means.

The argument of the leaflet assumes that there are bodies and there are minds, and that measured changes in the body result from the activity of the mind. The leaflet states also that "TM is an entirely mental process" and speaks of "physical as well as mental," while a letter cited from the *Lancet* claims that "a profound change in physiological events accompanies this simple mental activity" and refers to "freshness of mind and body" to distinguish the thinking process from physical ones.

This distinction must be objected to on logical grounds. For if the mental and the physical are as separate as the leaflet claims, there is no reason why physiological changes should tell us anything whatsoever about the mind, or vice versa. It tells us about bodies and that is all, and if there is more to the human organism than the body, bodily evidence cannot advance our understanding of the non-physical part.

TM may indeed reduce blood pressure, increase electrical skin resistance, etc., but for all we know from the evidence, it may be driving its votaries insane. I do not believe that it does drive them insane because I make no distinction between minds and bodies: it is the leaflet that does that.

My quarrel is not with TM as a means of relieving nervous tension, but with the claim that minds and bodies belong to different orders, and that physiological evidence is evidence of a "mental and spiritual development." The idea that a healthy body is indicative of a healthy mind collapses once a distinction is made between minds and bodies.

Hence the connection between healthy mind and healthy body, which the leaflet sets out to prove, is disproved by the very premise of the leaflet itself. We may collect evidence of blood pressure, skin resistance, etc., and nauseam, but it remains physiological evidence.

The gap between bodies and "minds"

cannot be bridged by amassing ever more evidence about bodies, and Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's hope that a state of "pure consciousness" can be confirmed by scientific method is, in fact, hopeless.

The answer to his problem is simple. There are no such things as minds. Mental processes are physical processes, involving the contraction of muscles, the generating of chemical substances, and the movement of electrons. Thinking is governed by physical laws, as are running, jumping, and swimming. Meditating is not only an activity that leads to physiological events: it is a physiological event.

Of course, thinking is a very special kind of physical activity and it is for this reason that we are justified in availing ourselves of a linguistic convenience by speaking of "minds" just as we may speak of other collective physical attributes such as memory or personality or disposition. But a linguistic convenience is merely a term that we have coined. To think otherwise would be to fall into the elementary error of believing that a thing is always to be found behind a mere form of words.

I do not deny that TM brings about the physiological changes listed in the leaflet, nor that such changes are to the benefit of many facets of the human organism, including those physical processes that we choose to call mental.

In certain essentials TM is evidently an effective method of relaxation—as the physiological measurements show.

We must be careful, however, to avoid supposing that the scientific method gives support to the inessentials of TM. Physiological evidence, far from proving the validity of the fairy-tale aspects of TM, shows them to be unnecessary accretions.

Should anyone be interested in seeing how the scientific method has been applied to meditations, without transcendental or other unmeasurable overtones, he may care to consult the medical researches of Edmund Jacobson and his co-workers.

Yours etc.,
R. W. Ashworth,
Graduate Studies.

Thanx!

Dear Editor:

Enclosed find 25 cents for a paper which I got from a chap at the Riv Friday night. I didn't have any money at the time but promised to pay him.

Thanks.

Reg

Saddleback

Dear Editor:

I would like to thank you for your insightful and sensitive article on Jerry Saddleback. I think it is extremely important that the white society in general learn to understand and appreciate the depth, wisdom and beauty of the Indian way. It is a continuation of the tradition initiated by Chief Poundmaker who agreed to stop fighting white society on the condition that they agree to respect and honour the traditions of the Indian people. In this sense he set a fine example.

I hope your paper will continue in the tradition of its namesake with further attempts to broaden the understanding and appreciation in white society of Indian culture and tradition.

Yours in friendship,
Jerry Slavik,
Information Officer,
Alta. Indian Education
Center

LETTERS PAGE Poundmaker 11129 80 ave.



Sprinklers (cont'd)

of these was that they would increase insurance costs, which insurance representatives have denied.

Another was that if sprinklers are installed, tenants will set them off deliberately with lighters and matches; Hayter says that this argument is simply foolish.

Some councillors argued that sprinklers would damage every suite on a floor unnecessarily when a small fire began in only one. In fact, each suite would have its own, separate system.

Because sprinklers do not go off until a certain heat level is reached, it is possible for people to be asphyxiated by smouldering furniture without the system turning on. Hayter says that the obvious answer is therefore to have smoke detectors as well as the more expensive sprinklers.

In February, all councillors but two voted for mandatory sprinklers; Ed Leger abstained and Dudley Menzies was absent.

Last week, Buck Olsen, B. C. Tanner, Ken Newman, Dave Ward, Alex Fallow, Dudley Menzies, Cec Purves and Mayor Dent all changed their minds. Aldermen Ron Hayter, Una Evans, Bill McLean and Terry Cavanaugh stayed with their original decision.

Unfortunately, several aldermen and the mayor are at a conference in Charlottetown, so POUNDMAKER was unable to find out in time for this issue why the votes changed. Next week's paper will include a story with the councillor's individual explanations.

by Kimball Cariou

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Ross Harvey
Judy Samoil
Trish Richards
Roger Davies
Terry Malanchuk

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Volunteer Staff This Issue: Roger Davies, a man of inestimable talents and persuasions; Rick Grant, who hasn't had anymore good ideas and who still hasn't done anything about his first good idea but who can do relatively fair layout; Jim Selby and his friends, not the least of which is Bowden Chomiak; Malcolm Archibald, the laconic prodigal; and Lise Manchester, a volunteer in spite of it all.

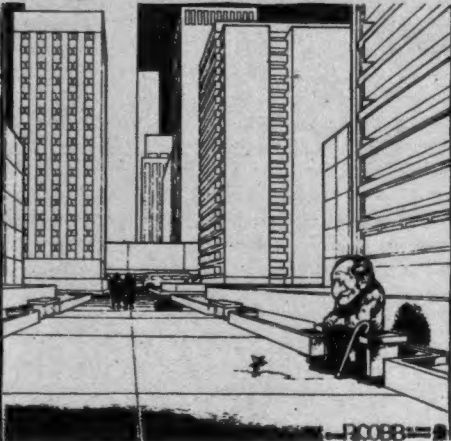
AID offers help to distressed

A child is beaten to death and no one knows where to turn for help. These were the circumstances that led a group of concerned Edmontonians to organize an information service in 1960.

Today, AID (Advice, Information and Direction) gathers and transmits information on 1,200 social service groups in the city.

AID's forty-thousand dollar budget is funded primarily by the city and the United Community Fund. It's telephones are staffed daily by seven volunteers and two paid employees. If you have a problem and are not sure of which agency to contact, phone 429-6227.

AID receives nearly 2,500 requests each month, ranging from inquiries concerning welfare payments and housing accommodation to drug counselling and legal services.



A provincial government report in 1972 found that there was a great need for an after-hour emergency telephone service in the city. The AID management board, in consultation with other professionals, agreed to set up a distress line. Prior to its establishment in October 1972 one could only phone TRUST (which is now closed), the Emergency Welfare Service (which dealt with problems of child abuse and financial assistance), 911, or the Salvation Army.

"There was a need for a general emergency line that would deal with drug problems and suicide and everything in between," explained Garry Wood, executive director of AID.

The distress line (423-3171) is open daily from 8 am to midnight, except until 2 am on Fridays. In that time period the volunteers that answer the telephone deal with jealous husbands, pregnant girls, confused teenagers or lonely people of all ages.

One volunteer confessed, "I didn't know that there could be so many problems."

There is always a resource leader available to assist a volunteer who finds a particular caller too difficult to handle. Usually they are psychologists or social workers who are experienced in dealing with a wide variety of problems.

To become a volunteer one has to pass an interview and then submit to a thirty-hour training program. The importance of listening as a skill that requires development is strongly emphasized. Only through listening attentive-



The volunteers who answer the phones come from all walks of life. They offer information and a sympathetic ear.

ly can one discover what a caller's problem is. In addition, prospective volunteers engage in role playing which involves placing oneself in the shoes of another person and acting out a mock confrontation.

By the end of the training sessions many realize that they are not capable or willing to face a troubled caller. For every five prospective volunteers only one answers the distress line. Volunteers range in age from 18 to 61 and are usually ordinary nonprofessional members of the community.

"Their conversations are therapeutic ... you talk to them and you feel good," Mr. Wood said.

"They are broad-minded and don't try to judge the problems by adopting an attitude that alcohol is sin and sex is a pity."

The distress line is not an intensive counselling service. It simply offers warmth to a worried caller.

"In a crisis situation it's important to have someone available ... people in crises are receptive to help when it is easily accessible," said Mr. Wood.



With deep appreciation

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City of Edmonton Parks & Rec.

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The Department of Extension
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OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH 1973

The Charley Brown League

Baseball is for everybody

No one is complaining that what the Little League and the Federation of Community Leagues is doing in organized minor league sports is not good. It is simply that they are not doing enough for enough people.

Bill Donahue of West 10 (West Edmonton Social Task Force) feels that the two present leagues in Edmonton involve only ten percent of the available kids.

Approximately 6,000 boys from age eight to 18 play baseball through the International Little League Association in Alberta District 2. The community leagues sponsor another 165 organized baseball teams and perhaps 400 girls' and boys' softball teams.

The present leagues are highly competitive. A coach drafts so many players and if there are five too many people, well, five people don't play. "Even to make the team is tough," said Mr. Donahue.

He feels that everyone should have the opportunity to play in organized minor sports: baseball, hockey, basketball, or what-have-you. And he means everyone and anyone, at any level of proficiency. To this end he has organized a "Charley Brown" league through the West 10 project. Almost 6,000 kids at junior and senior high school levels play on 14 teams (including three girls' softball teams) operating out of several drop-in centres.

For the most part, the players wouldn't be used in the other leagues. They simply aren't good enough. A few have played elsewhere but would rather play with their friends.



Those now playing in other minor league organizations present a rather exclusive group. Bill Donahue emphasizes that few Indians have the opportunity to play league ball. Completely outside the question of individual ability, some people are handicapped financially. It costs nearly \$100 to outfit a boy in hockey skates, shin and shoulder padding, and helmets. In some families, even a baseball glove is a purchase not to be taken casually.

The West 10 league tries to overcome such financial - equipment difficulties with team drives for second-hand skates, helmets, baseball bats, gloves, catcher's pads. If one team is lacking in equipment the other will bring and share what they have.

The drop-out rate in Little League is enormous. Only half of the nine and ten-year-olds (mites) make the transition to peewees (11 and 12-year-olds). The discrepancy is even greater between the older divisions. The 14-year-olds playing baseball represent only one percent of their age group, says Bill Donahue.

The stated purpose of Community League Ball is "to foster and encourage the sport of amateur ball for the enjoyment of the players and to teach good sportsmanship to the player and his/her welfare must be held paramount." The organization of the league, structured around an adult body, distorts this very purpose.

A manual of rules and regulations concerning registration of teams and players sprouted out of a wish for fairness, balanced competition and community based teams. Created for good purposes, but sometimes the rules become "paramount" to the players.

Example: Proof of age must be submitted to register a player. A reasonable rule to curb over-ambitious coaches more concerned with winning than good sportsmanship. But one of West-10's peewee hockey teams was of primarily native origin and the players could not easily provide certification. Perhaps little would have been said if it had been a losing team but they had beaten the previous provincial champions. Exception could not be made and the team was disqualified.

Example: If a person wishes to play on a team outside of his community (whether or not a team is organized in his area) he must be released and registered as an import on the other team. No more than three imports are allowed. Having registered on one team, a player must wait until the next year to play on another team.

Again, these are reasonable rules discouraging mass migration to stronger teams and completely destroying any remaining competition. But the ruling seems arbitrary in the case of a boy who lives a block away from the boundary and the ruling prevents him from playing with his friends. If five people wish to be imported obviously two will not play if the team is not to be disqualified.

I once played on a community league basketball team. Our strongest competitor had over-imported and our manager had it disqualified. I felt cheated and would rather have lost than won by such a petty method.

This is what Bill Donahue is trying to avoid.

Because the West-10 league is still so small, it still deals with problems on a human level.

It is misleading to discuss the "Charley Brown" league as completely independent. It holds round-robin tournaments within itself, where there is a "winner-of-the-day". But it also competes (if the team is eligible) in community league playoffs, with all the resulting hassles of registration.

The problem of creating an autonomous league (a possibility being considered) is the lack of resources - diamonds in particular. The Parks and Rec Department has been most co-operative but if the West-10 project materializes into a third distinct minor league in the city, they will likely receive last priority on the available times and places.

Within the framework of minor league baseball in Edmonton appears a universal ethical problem in miniature. In Canada this problem may be of particular importance.

Without competition, the most capable athletes cannot be selectively pruned and encouraged; and without competition among the best, those most capable cannot develop to their highest potential.



Canada's best, the nation's pride, comprise a miserable handful of jewels compared to the displays of even much smaller countries. Those in positions of authority say that much fault lies in the lack of top-level competition.

But other values are at stake, more so in team sports. The comradeship of friends engaged in a common endeavor is sometimes more important than winning or losing or producing good athletes for the nation.

The importance of the "Charley Brown" league is as this alternative. To those who are capable and wish to play real competitive baseball - best of luck. And for the rest? Well, there is a game this Saturday in your park. Come and play.

by Sheila Macdonald

Jack Bush paintings

25 small paintings on paper by Jack Bush will be on display at the Edmonton Art Gallery from June 8 to July 11.

These paintings, rarely seen by the public, represent the visual thinking of Mr. Bush, Canada's leading colour painter.

Each painting, called a gouache, is, in fact, a study for a larger canvas painting. They are the draft copies, as it were. The remarkable thing is that each gouache is a complete work of art in itself.

The exhibition comes to Edmonton at the courtesy of the David Mirvish Gallery in Toronto. It affords a unique opportunity to look over the shoulder of a contemporary artist at work.

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Living in a world of their own

by Dave Berger

The birth of a child may mark the beginning of a productive and satisfying life or the start of misery and hardship for the newly born and his family. Of the many illnesses that inhibit the complete emotional and intellectual development of a child little is known about autism.

Only a quarter of a century ago this term was first used to describe youngsters who appear to be physically normal but who display gross behavioural abnormalities.

The autistic child may throw violent tantrums lasting for hours; engage in head banging and self-biting or appear to be very quiet and at ease with his surroundings. Each child's temperament ranges from dreamy gentleness to heightened excitability.

In addition, there is no real desire to communicate with others and so speech development is usually slow or nonexistent. Mothers whose children have been diagnosed as autistic often recall that their baby was slow to respond to adult attention and may have stiffened when cuddled.

The causes of autism puzzle researchers. Pregnancies generally proceeded without any complications and the absence of parental love after birth does not appear to have any connection with the condition. It is one of those mysteries of nature whose consequences are unfortunate for those who must suffer them.

What then can be done for these children? Should their uncontrolled tantrums and other disturbing habits be allowed to destroy family peace? Should they be placed in an institution and forgotten about? These are some of the soul searching questions that parents must ask themselves in an effort to discover what is best for the child and the rest of the family.

The privately operated Edmonton School for Autistic Children, located in the North Garneau area, attempts to help autistic youngsters lead a more normal life and help the family

cope with the child's irrational behaviour. There are no fees charged for any of the eight students.

The school started as a day care center for psychotic children in the summer of 1971. It provided some hours of daily relief for the families of disturbed children but was of minimum benefit to the youngsters or their parents.

After consultation with the parents, the school was transformed in May 1972 from a baby sitting service to a behavioural modification school. The school's director, Rheva Frank, and five therapists attempt to train the children to learn many fundamentals that normal five year-olds take for granted. The autistic child has little awareness of the normal world. His inability to speak and difficulty in concentrating on a single subject makes the task of teaching the child to identify objects or to sit quietly a painstaking task.

The eight "students" arrive promptly at 8:30 in the morning. Many have to be guided from their taxis to the school's entrance. All seem happy and eager to start their day with the therapists. There are no classes in this school - each child is treated individually - progressing or regressing at his own speed.

Sammy (not his real name), a healthy looking five year-old, came to the school from another institution after having been diagnosed as hopeless. During his first three days at the school he was followed around in order to observe his pattern of activity. Sammy would spit on the floor, throw violent tantrums and was unable to speak. His diet consisted of pretzels and corn chips and he would gag whenever introduced to any new foods.

Within a week Sammy was doing things that were thought to be impossible. Under the skillful direction of one of the therapists he was taught to imitate some of her actions and establish eye contact. For the autistic child these are major accom-



Mrs. Frank, director of the autistic school can be reached at 433-8330.

plishments. Sammy now sits at a table and eats his breakfast like a gentleman. He is being taught to say a few words but this task takes considerable time and patience.

Mrs. Frank, who is trained in psychology, explained that traditional methods of dealing with autistic children have failed. "They lead you to cuddle the child whenever he acts like a psychotic and ignore him whenever he acts normally." These responses indicate to the child that he will

receive attention only when he "acts like a nut".

Mrs. Frank and the therapists attempt to teach the child that by acting in a well-mannered fashion he will be justly rewarded with hugs and kisses and punished whenever he misbehaves.

While these are valuable lessons for all parents, they have a slightly different application for autistic children. If Sammy is learning to say the word "dog", his therapist will say it once then Sammy will repeat it and if he is successful he will be given a candy. If, however, Sammy does not respond then the therapist withholds the reward.

At times the punishment-reward system startles the outsider. One child, while touching a wall was asked, "Is this table, Garry?" When the boy answered incorrectly the therapist loudly yelled "NO!" The therapists, who are trained in either psychology or sociology, recognize each child's level of anxiety and proceed accordingly. While some punishments may seem harsh there is, however, no intention to be unfair to the child.

Mrs. Frank argues that "they" have been allowed in the past to do things their way, but now we insist that their behaviour matters... we teach them right and wrong by attaching consequences to their actions.

This approach with autistic children has been used for the last ten years. One of the preconditions for any degree of success is that the condition is diagnosed early in life. If by the age of five a youngster has no speech capability and does not engage in normal play then it is almost impossible to teach him to become normal.

The school's progress with each child is usually very slow. There is no guarantee that a youngster will retain on Tuesday what he learned the day before. It took one child several months to learn his name while a full year was devoted to teaching another to overcome his fear of climbing stairs. Graphs in Mrs. Frank's office illustrate the astonishing successes and sudden relapses of each child.

The school does not offer a cure for autism, but aims "to make it possible to keep the child functioning within the family and the community" for as long as possible. Eventually an autistic child must be placed in one of the province's mental institutions.



Above, a young lad is being taught to imitate his therapist.

OLDER WOMEN ...

Living in some sort of void

Older women, I have noticed, are sometimes reluctant to join a "consciousness raising" group. Yet they show interest in personal liberation and in sharing their ideas and experiences. (Incidentally, if you find "consciousness-raising" pompous, I sympathise--I'm using it here for lack of a better term.) Why are those women reluctant?

One talented, extremely intelligent woman I spoke to, whose insights and attitudes might well be valuable to some of us, said that her problem was not to raise her consciousness but to quell it. Evidently she feared that heightened awareness would cause her unbearable pain and greater frustration.

There is of course some justification for her attitude, and her objection is not an easy one to answer in a few lines. Bruno Bettelheim in *The Informed Heart* (on retaining the self in a dehumanizing society), argues that even if a person is in a situation which he cannot change and which is hostile to him (such as a prison or a concentration camp) it is better for that person to understand the truth of the situation than to pretend that it doesn't exist; that those prisoners who "kept informed of their inner attitudes even when they could hardly ever afford to act on them" survived.

In situations where there is danger of psychic rather than physical death, I believe the same truth applies. As society becomes increasingly dehumanizing, to continue to believe that "what you don't know can't hurt" can be disastrous, causing mental atrophy and sometimes a drying-up of those emotional resources we imagine will be sufficient to carry us through.

On a practical level this woman had been used and subsequently displaced as an art teacher by a change in the educational system. She lost a much-needed income. Had she shared these difficulties with others experiencing the same setbacks, alternatives might have become apparent.

Another older woman told me she was interested in becoming involved with a group; that organization and consciousness raising were vital, but that time and lack of energy prevented her from participating. That is rather like saying you are starving but can't find time to eat.

Most of us work all day, take care of children and a home, but find that the fatigue disappears when we are together in our group. Bringing to the surface all the frustrations, the hopes and fears we encounter in attempting to live authentically is an energizing experience. When a sister tells you that without the knowledge that the group is with her, she couldn't have got through the day, it makes the effort expended in getting to a meeting worthwhile.

isolated from help

Some older women have been subjected to so much criticism that they have become defensive in their attitudes and isolate themselves even from those who wish to help them. I recently heard of a middle-aged woman who has worked for many years as a full-time secretary at a large Montreal hospital for the incredibly low salary of \$300 a month. Her office is an airless cubicle. She is constantly abused and humiliated; ironically, the doctors who use her admit to others she's extremely valuable to them. But they never praise her; if they did she might become aware of her value and use

it to her own advantage instead of theirs.

She lost confidence years ago and feels lucky to have this job. Because she has chosen to isolate herself, or because she is too fatigued to realize she is isolated, her life has become a vicious circle of frustration and defeat. If she were to involve herself in a group whose awareness is more developed than her own, she would probably regain confidence and, with the practical support of her sisters, begin to live more authentically.

To convince such a person of this is difficult. She mistrusts the women who understand her problems and wish to help her, interpreting their suggestions that she change as a threat--as yet another put down.

survival a nightmare

Many older women live in a sort of "void"--unable to conform to the demands of family and society, yet terrified to live out their own fleeting insights. In such a state of limbo is almost complete alienation from self and the mere struggle to survive becomes a nightmare. Often they show a genuine interest in what consciousness raising groups are doing but are reluctant to relinquish the life to which they have become accustomed.

Several fears prevent them: for example, fear of honestly articulating problems that may be interpreted by a group as petty; fear of ridicule by husband or family if they join a group. If a woman feels anger, or has lost confidence she may fear others would have no patience with (or understanding of) her difficulties. To change their attitudes, to readjust to new situations in their 50's and 60's seems too much to bear.

But some of these older women (or perhaps your parents, even grandparents) are interested in what's happening in the world. It's always worthwhile to talk to them and share your experiences and insights in an honest, uncensored way. You may be surprised at their response.

finding courage to be honest

Another older woman, a painter, admitted that attempting to quell consciousness brought her to an impasse in her work and in her personal life. She joined a consciousness raising group hoping to bring her marital difficulties into the open. When she discovered some of her husband's friends were members of her group she couldn't bring herself to be honest--fearing her husband may find out what she really thinks. She is, however, considering joining another group where she hopes she may find the courage to be honest.

increasing awareness

In particular older women would benefit from the insights that consciousness raising groups could yield. For example, older women who feel they are losing or have lost contact with their adult children must make an effort to increase their awareness in some way (perhaps by joining a group) if they wish to avoid being abandoned as hopeless by their family.

To cite a case in point. The husband of one of our group members confronted his mother in an honest, no-holds-barred day-long "conversation". Although he was shaken by this confrontation he ultimately felt a great sense of relief. Now it's either communication or alienation--at least for her. He still hopes to reach her but she may ultimately force him to stop trying. Now that he's honestly expressed to her his insights and attitudes he can no longer feel responsible or guilty if she rejects him for not coming up to her expectations.

Perhaps for the first time in his life, he treated her as a real person. He honestly tried to communicate with her as an adult. She was undoubtedly shocked by some of his attitudes and needs--especially the need she had denied him by demanding unquestioned acceptance of her values without recourse, on his part, to reasonable discussion.

responsibility for own happiness

If, on the part of older women, communicating with one's children or husband involves assuming responsibility for one's own happiness and ceasing to use guilt to obtain "love" and respect, then communication may, to repeat, be seen as a threat. If, for example, the older

woman (or man for that matter) has substituted for authentic living the dictates of the Church (or the Temple, etc.) "for her own good", why then she may reason as a mother, can't she use the same coercive methods to manipulate her son or daughter, to make them a continuing part of her life?

Guilt is often her only weapon, the only means available to her to involve her children in her life. The tragedy is, even after exhausting confrontations many older women cannot vaguely intuit, let alone articulate, the alternative.

by Hilary Dickinson



(From Logos, a Montreal alternative newspaper.)

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Alexander Taylor . . .

Meeting the needs

Does Edmonton actually have a ghetto?

Not in the same sense that New York or Detroit have ghettos, yet the eastern periphery of our downtown area and the old district of Boyle Street have some of the characteristics of big city ghettos.

Close to this area, on 93 Street and Jasper Avenue, is Alexander Taylor Elementary School.

Western culture has a way of sweeping its problems under the mat, by pushing them into a corner of the city and trying not to look at them. When you are a white, middle-class kid living on a quiet street in the suburbs you do not see these problems, but when you attend Alex Taylor you do.

The children of Alex Taylor are used to the noise of the heavy traffic on 95 Street. They are used to the men who sleep on the sidewalk in front of the Ritz Hotel, or in the playground of the Boyle Street Community.

The day I visited Alex Taylor, a five year-old boy had got himself into some trouble on his way to the school's kindergarten.

He lives quite a distance from school, and he does not go with his older sister because kindergarten does not begin until the afternoon.

Anyway, this particular day he forgot to get off the bus and was finally brought to school by a policeman. His running shoes were very wet, as were his feet and pants, for he had no doubt spent

some time walking around in the rain.

The police had been in some confusion finding out who this small boy was and where he belonged. The boy, however, was taking it all with an air of stoic complacency, for he did not cry or say very much, aside from asking me who I was while he was having his feet dried and his wet socks replaced with dry ones.

June Wein, the school's counselor, finished drying him off and gave him some dry boots and a coat. I then felt that I understood what she meant when she said that she is like a mother to the kids at Alex Taylor.

Mrs. Wein has taught for some time at secondary as well as elementary schools in Edmonton, yet she says, "There is more genuine concern for the welfare of the children here than in any other place I have worked."

Alex Taylor is much more than an ordinary elementary school, for it provides many experiences for the children aside from the experience of learning the standard elementary curriculum.

Built in 1907, it is one of the oldest schools in Edmonton, and it stands like a monument overlooking the river valley and the Dawson Bridge.

It became evident that the children are proud of their school when an exchange was organized with Westbrook School. This gave the grade fours a chance to get away from the inner-city area and visit a school in a more upper-

class neighborhood, but they felt that the old building with its high ceilings, stair cases and old cloak rooms was more like what a school should be.

The Westbrook children were intrigued by the old building, and enjoyed exploring the different floors, each of which seems to have a different arrangement.

Inner-city kids

The majority of children who attend Alex Taylor are from an area bounded on the east and west by 84 Street and 101 Street, on the south by the river, and on the north by 111 Avenue and the CN tracks.

One main difference between these children and those at other city schools is the constant turn-over of the pupil population.

Steve Ramsankar, the school's principal, says that there is a nucleus of children who have attended for several years, but this nucleus makes up only about 25 to 30 percent of the population.

In the course of one school year, the other 70 percent of the children will all leave and be replaced by new children. Some of them may only stay for a few weeks or a month.

One of the teachers told of a student,

who at the age of ten or eleven, had never been in the same school for more than three or four months. Much of the time he had probably not attended school at all, as his mother did seasonal work in the north.

This type of situation creates many extra demands on the teachers, who must constantly be assessing the abilities of new students and readjusting classroom routines.

Many of the children who attend the school come from broken homes, unemployment in this area of the city is common, and many of the families are supported by welfare cheques. One-parent families and alcohol problems are common also.

Ethnic groups

Another unique characteristic of Alex Taylor is that children of 27 different nationalities attend. Many ethnic sub-cultures can be found in the community around the school.

News letters to the parents are sent out in Chinese and English, as the largest single ethnic group at the school is Chinese. Other large groups are North American Indians, Ukrainian and Dutch.

Many activities have been undertaken at the school in recent years to help bridge the gap between different ethnic groups and to help these groups understand different cultural backgrounds.

For the past three years, the celebration of Chinese New Year has helped the children and teachers to learn more about Chinese culture.

The celebration takes place during the evening at the school, and the children perform Chinese songs, dances and other presentations associated with traditional Chinese New Year celebrations. The program this year, "The Year of the Ox", also involved a Chinese Lantern Dance put on by university students, and a Gung Fu demonstration.

The children also presented a part of the program at the Provincial Museum for an audience of about 400 at the request of the Cultural Department of the museum.

Another of these activities involving various cultures was Ethnic Night. The elementary rooms presented songs, dances, and stories of different ethnic origins. The staff and parents prepared the foods of different countries, and the halls of the school were decorated to suit the occasion.

To promote a greater understanding of the native culture of Canada, a Canadian Indian Cultural Program was held. There were songs, dances and stories by members of various tribes, including an Indian all-girl band from Hobbema and George Saddleback with a group of Indian dancers.

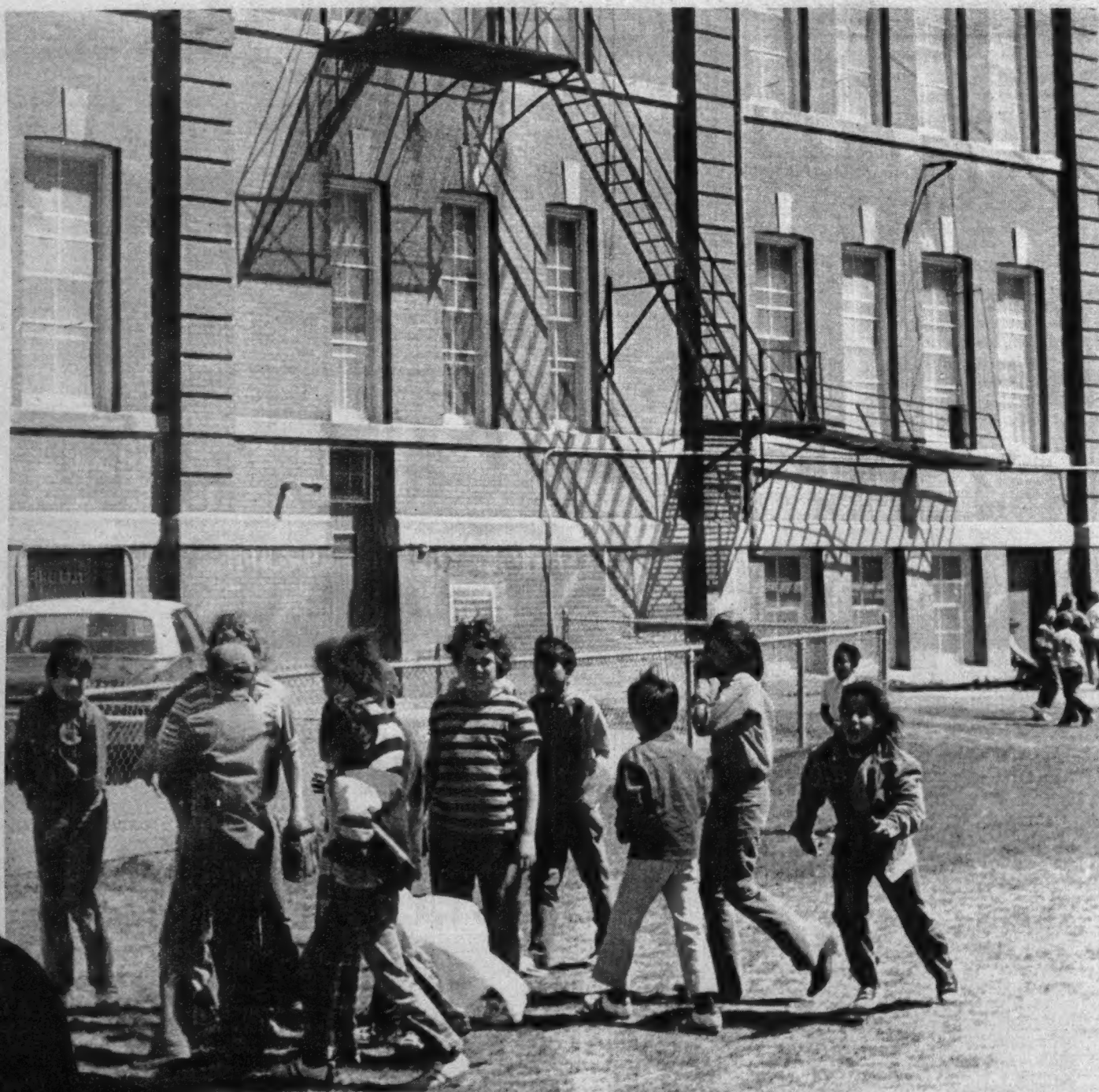
Cosmopolitan

An interesting facet of Alex Taylor, which brings together individuals of many ethnic backgrounds, is the program of basic English for new Canadians. This is the only school in Edmonton where children of elementary school age can learn English to prepare them for regular classrooms.

Rolf Pritchard is the instructor, and he works with children of 24 different native languages, though he knows only a few of the languages himself.

In six to eight weeks, he is able to get young children to be functionally fluent in English, while older children in the upper elementary grades take longer because they must learn to perform in the various subject areas.

A complete range of social groups is represented in these classes, includ-



ds of inner-city kids



ing children from the worst slums of Hong Kong along with the children of visiting professors from Japan.

Mr. Pritchard feels that his classes in some ways reflect the political or economic situations in the world, for when a particular country is having trouble, children from that country begin to show up in his class. Because of over-crowding and employment problems in Holland, he has been teaching quite a few Dutch-immigrant children in the past few months.

Warm atmosphere

Another interesting feature of Alex Taylor school is the nature of the relationships that develop between teachers and children. Mr. Ramsankar, as principal, strives to develop an atmosphere of friendship and trust in the school.

He says, "I like to look at it as a family, rather than as the superior and subordinate situation in which there are different levels of authority."

One reason why it is so important for these children to feel close to their teachers is that they are often not given the kind of care and instruction at home that middle class children receive.

It is a common occurrence, for example, for a teacher to have to take a child to a wash-room to encourage or even show him how to wash himself. This only takes a little time, but the problem is more serious when the children come to school hungry and bruised, or improperly clothed.

For some time a breakfast program was run in the school, but this proved to be very difficult to operate. This year lunches were provided throughout

the winter months. These were paid for and prepared by volunteers from several churches in the community, while parents and staff helped to serve.

Clothing is also available at the school for those children who come to school without sufficient clothing to protect them from the weather.

Alex Taylor is almost like a home for many of the children, and the school's atmosphere indicates this. Even the school secretary, Vonda Peterson, is involved with the children; helping them when she can, bringing clothing, and assisting at school functions. She has even written a song about the school.

Visitors seem to be often coming and going, as the school has an open-door policy for members of the general community. Every second Saturday, films are shown in the school by the Boyle Street Community, and these are open to all who live in the area.

To help the children feel closer to the teachers, a teacher-friend program has been started. This enables each child to choose a particular teacher, besides his home-room teacher, that he wants to have as a friend.

With this program functioning, the children have someone who they can go to when they have problems, especially problems which develop outside the school, such as family or neighborhood problems.

Sometimes the children are invited to the homes of teachers, and even the principal and the secretary have had children visit their homes for a weekend. This is especially helpful when a particular child is difficult to discipline.

An example of this cited by Mr. Ramsankar concerned a family that came from one of the rough areas of Hong Kong. He said that these kids were

"terrors in the school for a while."

At Christmas this year, a family night was held, in which the children, their parents, and the teachers all went together on a tour of the city's Christmas lights. Afterwards, everyone got together for some music and refreshments.

Something better

Mr. Ramsankar feels that when some of these inner-city children have trouble during adolescence, and their lives become difficult and miserable, it is because they have never known anything better.

He says that if the children can be shown that "there are better things in life, then maybe they will be encouraged to work towards higher goals."

After conducting a survey in the school, it was found that about 15 percent of the children had never been out of the city. The staff then decided that it would be helpful if the children were given a chance to spend some time away from the downtown area, or perhaps even away from the city altogether. This would give them a taste of the more pleasant aspects of life.

Since Mr. Ramsankar took over as principal three years ago, there have been two summer camps in Jasper, an Easter holiday and the Westbrook exchange program, all organized by the school's staff.

The summer camps in Jasper have been held in July and are supervised by the teaching staff as well as Mrs. Peterson and other adults.

In 1971, almost 100 children from grades four, five and six went to Jasper

and visited the Hinton pulpmill, Whistler Mountain chair lift, the fisheries and the Columbia Ice Fields. This summer a group of about 50 grade fives will spend twelve days in Kelowna.

At Easter this year, the grade six class spent their holidays in Trinidad and Tobago. The children raised some of the money for this themselves by raffling off a color television, though other funds were donated. While they were there, the children stayed in the homes of the local people for a time and have since written letters to friends they made there.

The class studies the West Indies in their social studies class, and they were very excited about seeing all of the things they had read about. The children wrote diaries of the eight-day trip, in which they describe the ocean and the beach houses they stayed in, the sugar cane, the coconut palms, the fishermen, the rum factory and the different foods and customs of the people.

One of the diaries even mentioned the effect of the change of climate on landing, reporting an urge to "barf on the bus."

Mr. Ramsankar considers these trips as co-curricular, rather than extra-curricular, because he feels they are most valuable educationally for these children who otherwise would never have these opportunities.

by John Ray

"What's wrong with being old!"

It rained today, a drizzle blurring inner edges and cloaking public places in a grey secret mist.

Explore the rain.

Close eyes. The wetness dribbles over forehead, glistening cheeks and is sucked off lips with joyful searching tongue.

Catch the rain with stretched out hands. Explore the spaces. Stretch. Move. Turn. Bare feet slapping wet pavement. Bare feet leap on wet grass.

I take much pleasure in my body. Simple animal ecstasy of youthful strength and energy.

I am afraid of growing old, afraid of the time when the body is a burden to be endured and not an adventure.

Rain will be coldness and dampness seeping in draughts through warped window frames and stiffening old bones. Ice becomes treacherous. A fall means a broken hip. And old bones heal slowly.

I am afraid of a time of no longer growing. Not only in my body but in my mind. What shall I be when there is no longer a future bright and unknown but only a past already lived? It is a world of unfulfilled aspirations. A world narrowed to four bleak walls.

The end of our lives is darkened with chronic illnesses and the threat of senility.

Aunt Jane

- Alden Nowlen

Aunt Jane, of whom I dreamed the nights it thundered, was dead at ninety, buried at a hundred.

We kept her corpse, a decade, hid upstairs, where it ate porridge, slept, and said it's prayers.

And every night before I went to bed they took me in to worship with the dead.

Christ Lord, if I should die before I wake,
I pray thee Lord my body take.

The fears are buried deep. How often has my mother told me, "If I become sick and my mind goes, don't keep my body alive stuffed with tubes and drugs. Please let me die."

Our culture is biased against the elderly. To be old is to be a failure in the plastic American dream of wealth, youth and happiness. This is particularly true of women for whom youth and beauty is all the stereotype has to offer. Without it they are nothing.

Wrinkle cream.

Hair dyes.

Feel Young Again.

Old people remind us that the lies are lies and so we treat them as outcasts.

I met a man a few days ago, 72 years old he said, who resents this youthful chauvinism. "Because I am alert and active people say 'You're not old, you're young.' But I'm OLD. What's wrong with being old."

This is a new and important discovery. I will be myself when I am old. My perceptions of myself and my needs will change as my body ceases to be smooth and responsive - just as I've changed from a little girl into almost-a woman. It is good. It is full.

The leaf turns from spring greenness into Autumn colours and then falls from the tree. There is no perversion in the cycle. Old age is not youth, but it is part of a whole. Jung wondered if "the first half of life shouldn't be devoted to doing, and the last half to self-awareness of exactly what one has done, and why."

I will be me. I deny the stereotype. Those old people I see on buses whose eyes seem drowned in their flesh have always been trapped in themselves. Those who suffer most in old age were un-

happy in their youth. It is not a function of being old.

My simple old friend's wisdom did not come willy-nilly with his years. Those years were passionate years of thinking, learning, struggling and growing. And he is still thinking, learning, struggling and growing.

Please don't misunderstand me. The elderly in our society must battle against the most uneven odds. Although a cantankerous old man may have an innate preference for solitude, chronic illness bringing immobility and loss of contact, may have forced him to adapt into his present bitter lonely state.

At the time in his life when the need of family support and understanding is greatest, he feels he sees less of them. Perhaps it is because he has so much more time...

Relationships with friends parallel the family situation and reinforce rather than compensate for each other.

Suddenly he is no longer wanted or important. Society does not consider him a person or fit for any real purpose. Rather it ignores him or patronizingly does something for the old people. He is bored, homebound and living the most passive existence.

Perhaps he is a widower, cooking for himself. He cannot be bothered to prepare a proper meal... he has difficulty doing his shopping. Malnutrition.

He lives on a pension, a fixed income. Inflation has exploded food prices sky-high. He lives in a "pensioners' lodge" (the elderly are tolerated) sub-standard housing which is not designed to accommodate his frailties. The land lord is charging what-the-market-can-bear, approximately half of his pension. There are few alternatives.

He wants to remain independent, to postpone or avoid altogether the restraints and isolation of institutional living. But it is becoming more and more difficult to shuffle through each day a nursing home becomes the only possible future.

A bitter non-choice. The "Old Folks' Home" has left a bad smell.

Because there are so many people to care for, because attendants are respon-



photo by Rippov

sible for their physical needs, handling, washing frail bodies, -- the old people become as infants without sex or modesty or distinction.

Old people are not children. They have already lived their lives and formed opinions. The failures and indignities of a degenerating body must be treated with respect and compassion.

These are the realities of aging.

The old are not a functioning part of a western culture which idolizes production, competition and continuing growth. They have no political voice. They are not even consumers.

A folk tale relates how a peasant cast

out his aging and senile father, building him a trough (such as pigs use) to eat out of. One day the peasant found his young son hammering and sawing away.

"What are you making?" he asked.

His son answered innocently, "A trough like grandfather's for you when you are old." The old man was immediately returned to the family.

The son forced his father to recognize himself in his own ailing parent. If he wished to be cared for in his old age, he must be responsible for his own kin.

We have shifted the responsibility of the family to the state. The extended family structure has disintegrated into distinct segregation of the generations.

He can live on his pension. Put him in a nursing home.

A residue of the old values remain as feelings of guilt: I could take care of him but I have cast him out. And the embarrassing painful visits become rarer.

Society is forcing the elderly to grow old invisibly. Housing developments segregate them into sterile austere old age apartment buildings or in pensioners' hotels on the fringes of the ghettos and then into final isolation in the nursing homes.

It is difficult to do otherwise. The city is divided into single-family dwellings: lots that are not designed to accommodate a small house for the old parents in the backyard.

Facilities, housing and otherwise, must not be reserved exclusively for the old who are already too isolated from the mainstream of life.

The plight of the old is symptomatic of our entire culture. Perhaps because the old have stopped growing, they are less able to adapt.

Kindness, generosity, consideration affection, honesty, hospitality, compassion, charity... those values considered inherent in man are no longer functional to survival and are only luxuries of an affluent society.

Solutions that effect fundamental changes in the situation of senior citizens must involve all sectors of the social structure.

by Sheila Macdonald

Hallowe'en, Hallowed Eve, the day before All Saints' Day, the day that unfulfilled souls walk the earth and demand satisfaction. The door to the parking lot (recreation room) was filled with flickering light; they must have candles, I thought. I stopped outside the door and glanced in.

Smiles (recreational therapist) had outdone herself. Thirty-four old men and women sat lined up in the semidarkness, unmoving and quiet. One would give a phlegmy cough, another would clear her throat; hands picked at blankets or grasped the arms of the chairs tightly to prevent the tremors. The room was decorated as for a first-grader's dreams of Hallowe'en; all oranges and black and skeletons dangling from the ceiling. Plastic pumpkins held flickering candles. No games were being played, no one spoke or moved, except Miss Smiles, who was fluttering about, "Oh, what fun, what fun! Are you excited, darling? Isn't this just lovely? We really must have parties more often!"

I watched her moving about, stopping before each one of the old people and moving her hands about their faces as if to evoke a spell, a running stream of words following her around the room. I had thought her an incredibly stupid woman, unimaginative and insensitive, but from the doorway, on this day, in her dark dress, she looked somehow sinister and evil. Suddenly, she stopped her fluttery movements and stepped back, brushing her hands together briskly as if she had completed a hard and dusty task. "There!" she said. "Finished. Isn't it wonderful?" And she turned towards me and flicked on the light.

Then I could see what she had been doing. The faces of the old people were covered with masks, with crudely drawn skulls, garish pumpkins, little elves, evil witches. The old grey heads halved by elastic turned towards the door slowly as if all the masks were attached to one string and Miss Smiles had pulled them in my direction. There they were, drooling, twitching; some able to think coherently, some senile; women, men; private and charity cases; all distinctions gone, they joined the living dead. Witches, goblins, ghosts, skeletons, twisted bodies topped by a child's nightmare of faces.

I backed out of the room, fleeing from some vision of my own future, locked in a world like this, forced to attend meaningless functions, eat tasteless food, live friendless, penniless, sour, and old. Was that the future? "No," I thought. "No, I don't want to get old."

from *Aging in the Land of the Young*
by Sharon Curtin

Not all people involved in the nursing home are so patronizing. I talked to Peggy Mollerup, director of nursing for the Good Samaritan Nursing Home, who has changed her attitudes toward old people. Patients are still encouraged to participate in planned activities; but where once it was "these poor old people in the nursing home, let's do something for them" she has come to accept their independence and strives to accommodate their individuality.

"I grow old..."

I grow old"

by Sheila Macdonald

Dr. Earle Snider, of the department of sociology at U of A, recently completed a study on "The Health and related Needs of Edmonton Senior Citizens". A workshop based on the study was held Thursday, May 31, at the Centennial Library. Unless otherwise indicated all quotations are from the report.

Fred Hannachko, President of The Society for the Retired and Semi-retired, opened the workshop with a plea to "involve us in all activities you plan for us... so we can feel we are doing something for ourselves instead of the society doing it for us."

The report emphasizes the difficulties in dealing with the problems of old people: "To label all people in the over-65 group as senior citizens is misleading because it ignores many critical differences

... "Equally as many people are widowed and/or living alone as those who are married and living with spouse. Within the singles group, those who have never been married or are divorced and separated have had more opportunity to cope. Widowed men suddenly must assume a load of housework not (wholly) theirs before. Widowed females are more affected by loneliness."

The problems of aging are complex and inter-related. Positive situations are supported by other positive factors; but likewise negative disabilities are reinforced by other handicaps.

For example, marriage is not a real supporting factor. Dr. Snider thought one spouse would be able to care for the other in times of illness, but he discovered that if one was sick, the other was generally not well. If one was active, the spouse was also comparatively healthy and would be able to cope independently.

The survey indicated that senior citizens perceive the general problems related to old age primarily due to physical disabilities, and inactivity and boredom. Loneliness and financial need were also deemed universal difficulties.

But when asked what should be the first priority areas for improvement, married senior citizens (particularly those with a spouse under 65 not receiving a pension) focused on the need for financial assistance. Single and widowed old people were much more concerned with problems of inactivity and boredom. Housing concerns as related to both financial and health needs was emphasized by many.

Health care programs were perceived as a first priority by only 7% of the respondents.

chronic illness inevitable

Most old people rate themselves as healthy; perhaps chronic health problems were considered to be an inseparable part of growing old and were adapted to accordingly. Many could cope, but others faced difficulty relating to immobility and reinforcing problems if social-psychological distress.

"Generally, good physical health is reflective of a high level of medical contact and positive feelings that health needs are being met."

The exception is the sub-group of older, widowed females who, for the most part, have a low general health status, worry most often about their health (they have often been hospitalized recently) and have the highest levels of loneliness and unhappiness.

The elderly primarily use doctors to meet their medical needs. Use... not abuse. Contacts are restricted to treatment needs.

The strong emphasis on doctor-centered services "inhibits the use of other services and facilities also financed and established to benefit senior citizens".

The almost universal reluctance to use social agencies among those whose values were formed during the "hungry thirties", and the general lack of information on

health and related services among the elderly is a most unfortunate loss of a broader basis of care.

Health is a relative state of body and mind. "A friendly chat can be more important than any prescription."

Those who are in most need of agencies, the most lonely, the most inactive, those with least physician contact, are often the ones who are least aware of the existence of these services. They simply are not recognized or understood.

agencies not known

Dispersal of information on health and related services and facilities for senior citizens (taking into account the language barrier of first-generation immigrants), wide publication of general information and referral to agency phone numbers such as A. I. D. (429-6227) and The Society for the Retired and Semi-retired (423-3770, 424-4721) is important to insure that at least one telephone will be available and considered as an alternative to doctors only.

"Physicians should be recognized as a prime vehicle for the delivery of health and related care to senior citizens. Given current health-care program biases and respondent evaluation, it is preferable not to disregard what works especially since it has resulted in a high level of health care even in terms of contact. Physicians must recognize, however, that they should also serve as field coordinators, referring elderly (and other) patients to agencies and services which would be of (further) assistance to such patients.

"The use of nurse practitioners, paramedics, etc. working in doctors' offices, should also be viewed as a positive force in this direction to counsel, explain, and answer questions as in the dentist-dental hygienist relationship. All such services and programs should be viewed as extensions or variations of health care not as qualitative differences."

The question of income for the elderly

erly has been of general concern. 20 per cent of senior citizens are not poor by some scale but "it is completely mistaken to assume that senior citizens favour large increases in their government pensions."

80 per cent feel their incomes, augmented through work, friends, savings, or other sources, are sufficient. The two sub-groups to which this does not apply are those wholly dependent on government support and those whose income needs are complicated by lower health status and low morale.

It has been suggested by many that in order to stabilize relative income, in this time of inflation, pensions should be hooked to the cost-of-living-index.

Higher incomes should be for those who need it most. Increase the availability and amounts of Guaranteed Income Supplements, not the universal pensions. A pension hike would only be negated by a corresponding increase in rents unless action was taken to fix rent-ceilings.

continuum of care

The workshop stressed that money is not the solution to all problems. Legislation bringing only a few more dollars a month will be avoiding the issues and using the old as political pawns. Any serious effort must involve the co-ordination of health and related care programs to provide a comprehensive and systematic continuum of care.

The first recommendation in Dr. Snider's study is that the "provincial government in liaison with public and private agencies in Edmonton... establish a blue-print, a coordinated framework to act upon the diverse needs of the elderly in this city. Such a program should recognize the special needs of the elderly existing on restricted incomes, the handicapped, demographic groupings such as the oldest cohort and the widowed, and those who prefer to adjust to their problems on a more independent basis. It is critical to remember that not all programs established here need be univer-

sal but should be based on actual, established needs."

home-care prevents dependency

Out-reach or home-centered health programs can meet the needs (in a familiar environment) of the majority of old people who live on their own and attempt to remain physically and psychologically independent.

"Health and related programs that focus primarily on institutionalized persons tend to overlook the large independent group and are indirectly responsible for these facilities becoming crowded or unavailable even when need overcomes the institutionalized stigma."

"A home-care program to assist the elderly and the handicapped in Edmonton has been announced. The program will be managed by a committee made up of representatives from the city of Edmonton Social Services Department and the local board of health. Initial services will include visiting nursing, orderly and medical supervision, physiotherapy, drugs, equipment and home help... Equal emphasis is to be placed on social and health services."

-- News for Seniors

(May, 1973 - compiled by the Society for the Retired and Semi-retired)

Opportunities for Youth projects such as "Services for Seniors" provide general yard and home maintenance.

Any home-care program must always retain an element of choice. An old person might be given a service, but if he can't control it, his main response may be resentment. If the agency is completely responsible for the service, the recipient has little authority over poor workmanship.

Meals-on-wheels can assist those who have difficulty shopping and preparing adequate meals for themselves.

cont. on p. 19



photo by Terry Malanchuk



Grandview Auxiliary — a place for dying?

by Judy Samoil

The flashy modern interior of the newly opened Grandview Auxiliary Hospital creates a harsh contrast to the lackluster old people whose misfortune it is to be confined there.

In the eyes of many, both patients and visitors alike, they are here for only one reason—to die. They are sick, most are old. What else can be said, except that they have no future.

Dave McBean, executive director of the Edmonton auxiliary hospital district, is out to change this image. The new Grandview hospital is a showcase of his ideas, with its modern design, bright interior, and innovative rehabilitation program.

Located in an upper-middle class district on the southside, the hospital struggled for four years after it was initially approved before construction finally began in July of 1971. It was an on-again off-again struggle as the provincial government claimed lack of funds, declared the need to be urgent, withheld funds once more, then changed the plans before final approval and the go-ahead was given.

Added to that, although affecting it very little, were protests from the residents of the area who felt that the rezoning to permit a hospital to be built there had not been done in good faith. The value of the homes near the hospital would go down, they claimed. Besides, who wants sick, old people living next door?

Not for dying

It's that kind of thinking Mr. McBean wants to overcome, although he does concede that auxiliary hospitals used to be "places where people went to die".

In fact, until 1970 when he took over as director, there had never been a patient discharged alive. In 1971, 37 patients were discharged to nursing homes, and 45 in 1972.

For most, however, an auxiliary hospital is their final home. Because of their unstable physical condition they have no alternative but to be institutionalized, and in the past this was very much a dead end, quite literally.

It is improving only recently as patients in the three auxiliary hospitals run by the Edmonton auxiliary hospital district are being given increasing opportunities to go out into society. No longer are

they cloistered in their institutions, hidden from others except for apologetic relatives paying a monthly visit.

At the Norwood and Lynwood auxiliary hospitals patients are often taken out on shopping trips, for dinner and to places such as the museum. Thanks to the generosity of the Jubilee Auditorium they can also attend many performances for free, usually sitting in their wheelchairs at the back of the auditorium.

This same type of program will be conducted at the Grandview hospital, aided greatly by the donation of a bus from the Edmonton police association. (The Norwood hospital also received a bus from them.)

Accompanied by at least one volunteer per patient, the outings are looked forward to with excitement by the patients. Usually they are given notice of upcoming trips and the opportunity to sign up for them ahead of time, sometimes there being actual fights over who can go.

Personal care needed

The trips are not always easy on the patients, for they are, after all, sick people. Most are confined to wheelchairs and some must be helped with everything they want to do. Because of this need for extensive personal care there is one staff member per patient (across three shifts), compared to one for every two patients in a nursing home.

As a result there are many people in auxiliary hospitals who don't really belong there, but who the nursing homes won't take. Grandview now has about 100 patients, most of them from the Norwood which is being partly renovated. Among these are several younger patients who are severely retarded and require assistance with everything.

As Mr. McBean explained, "They don't really belong here, but no one else will have them." Eventually several of them will be transferred to the Alberta Hospital. In the meantime there is no place else for them to go.

It cost over \$2 million dollars to build the Grandview hospital, including equipment—all of which is paid for by the provincial government. The kitchen, with all the most modern facilities, accounts for about a quarter million dollars by itself, and the boiler plant was almost that much too. Because of the district the hos-

pital is in, another \$77,000 is to be spent on landscaping.

The building is a double corridor design—that is, the rooms are along the outside walls and the service rooms in a strip down the middle with hallways surrounding it. This means every room has access to the large view windows.

A large open area containing the communications center (nursing station in old-fashioned terminology), lounge, and eating facilities separates the rectangular building into two wings. The communications center is two half-circles with brilliant ceramic tile decorating its bright orange on the second floor and a vivid blue on the third. From it the nursing staff have intercom contact with those patients still in their rooms and a clear view of the ones watching television in the lounge area.

The second and third floors are the same plan, with the exception that from the second floor patients may wheel themselves along a ramp to a landscaped patio at ground level. One of the problems with other hospitals has been the inability of the patients to get outside easily—except onto a small balcony.

On the main floor, which is slightly below the surrounding ground level, are the service facilities such as the administration offices, the kitchen, stores, and laundry for patients' personal things. All hospital laundry is sent out.

The focal point of most patient activity is also located on the main floor—the auditorium, rehabilitative crafts center and physiotherapy. One of the city churches donated a piano to the hospital and another group a movie projector so it can start its evening entertainment any day.

Making decisions

A unique event that the staff has found very successful has been a smorgasbord held in the auditorium. The patients are allowed to eat whatever they want, even if it means going off a special diet. The main benefit from this type of thing, says Mr. McBean, is that it gives the patients an opportunity to make a decision for themselves. Most have come from institutions where they have no choice in anything, and they soon become unable to make decisions for themselves.

This, along with the outings and field

trips are probably the two most important features of the auxiliary hospital program—because they give the patients a chance to decide for themselves. "When we get them to the point where they're making decisions for themselves, they're on the way to getting better," emphasized Mr. McBean.

Needs not met

There are at present no new auxiliary hospitals planned for the city, although there clearly seems to be a need. Mr. McBean would like to see the province at least let them begin planning another since there is over a year's lag before construction can even start.

If it goes the same route as the Grandview hospital another one won't be ready until 1977.

The Grandview hospital, as all auxiliary hospitals, depends heavily on volunteer support, especially at meal times.

Mornings and noon are the most difficult times to get volunteer help. For the evening meal there are usually a number of high school and junior high girls available, although not always the same ones. It isn't a pleasant sight for anyone to watch the old and feeble attempt, often unsuccessfully, to feed themselves.

When in full operation the Grandview hospital will accommodate 200 patients, bringing to 462 the number of auxiliary beds operated by the Edmonton auxiliary district (164 beds in the Norwood and 100 in the Lynwood). For now there are about 70 patients from the Norwood, and another 30 new admissions. In another month the last 100 will be admitted, allowing the hospital to sort out staffing and other problems first. When the Norwood renovating is completed these 70 patients will be returned there and others admitted in their place.

The opening of the Grandview hospital partially relieves the waiting list, which until now has been about 12 months, but the situation is still far from ideal. Once the Norwood has been renovated and the Grandview is fully operational there will still be about 130 people waiting to get into an auxiliary hospital.

Although the waiting period is reduced to six months, there will be, as before, many who will die before they even get into an auxiliary hospital.

It's the end of the road

Where do you go when you're old and sick, and your family doesn't want you anymore? When your rooms have been let go and all your belongings sold? Where do you go when you have nothing left— not even your health?

This has been the plight of thousands of old people in Alberta, and would still be if it weren't for the province's unique and successful program of extended care institutions. Initiated in 1958, the program now provides a haven for over 12,000 people in 175 institutions scattered throughout the province.

The system of auxiliary hospitals, nursing homes and senior citizens' homes is the envy of the other provinces, many of which have been consulting with Alberta for details of its plan as the urgency of their own situations is realized, says L. H. Protti, Director of Standards and Field Services for the Alberta Hospital Commission.

Alberta itself was forced to come to grips with the inadequacy of its hospitalization program in 1958 when it made province-wide active treatment hospitalization available to all Alberta residents. It soon became evident that many beds in general hospitals were occupied by long-term patients (those being treated for debilitating illnesses such as strokes, arthritis or multiple sclerosis).

The answer was not to add beds to active treatment hospitals, an expensive proposition, but rather to devise a system directed at the specific care needs of those patients. Important, too, was the fact that this was to be province-wide, enabling such facilities to be built relatively close to the communities in which the patients and their families and friends lived.

Since the passing of the Auxiliary Hospitals Act in 1960 there has been steady progress in increasing the numbers of chronic care beds to the present 2,956 from the 665 of 1959. Instead of the original 10 chronic hospitals, almost all of which were located in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, there are now 30 auxiliary hospitals spread throughout the province.

Not just old

Auxiliary hospitals are designed for a specific type of patient— not just for those who are old and sick. Basically such a person doesn't require acute hospital care or an intensive program of rehabilitation, but does need regular and continuous medical attention and special techniques for the improvement or maintenance of his condition.

The general purposes of treatment are to control the disease process, to achieve maximum recovery, to prevent further disability, to retard deterioration, and to alleviate pain and distress.

So contrary to common myth, an auxiliary hospital is not meant to be for the dying, at least not if the staff can prevent it.

The sad truth of it, however, is that for many patients an auxiliary hospital will be their last home. Some stay for several years, some for several days— but not very often are patients discharged, even though it may be to a nursing home.

Nursing homes provide another aspect of extended care, bridging the gap between auxiliary hospitals and senior citizens' homes by providing "personal care" for those ineligible for auxiliary hospitals and unable to use a senior citizens' home.

Unlike auxiliary hospitals, which are provincially financed, nursing homes are administered by district boards which either operate their own homes or contract them to private organizations. Regardless of who owns a nursing home it still receives a provincial grant of \$7 per patient per day, with the remainder of the financing left to the owner.

The big question for nursing homes is how much should be controlled by private enterprise. There has often

been criticism that private enterprise should not be in the health care field at all, however the government is not at the moment prepared to totally eliminate it from the nursing home program, says Mr. Protti.

Restrictions

A major move to restrict involvement by private enterprise occurred in 1967 when the provincial government announced that it was unwilling to approve any new nursing home facilities by private companies. They are still permitted to expand existing facilities and to replace them if necessary, but cannot build new homes.

The restraint was necessitated when the government realized in 1966 that 76.8% of nursing care beds were operated by private enterprise— compared to only 2% by the government and 17.5% by religious organizations.

When the Nursing Homes Act was passed in 1964 the province was divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a nursing home district board. These boards were given first option in building nursing homes, but many were reluctant to increase mill rates in the districts so looked for others to do the job. As a result private enterprise became the biggest factor in nursing home construction.

The province's new policy was designed to force the hands of rural district boards in particular— areas which had so far been unwilling to build nursing homes themselves, said Mr. Protti. No restrictions were placed on building by religious organizations.

If the success of a policy can be measured by statistics, then the government has been successful. By the end of 1972 the emphasis had shifted so that district boards accounted for 23% of the beds (up 21%) and private enterprise was down to 58%. At that time there were 71 nursing homes capable of caring for over 6,000 people.

Bad position

According to Mr. Protti, "the situation is that, generally speaking, the needs are being met". He points out, however, that Edmonton is still in a bad position—one which will be improved with the opening of two facilities this summer.

One is the Dr. Angus McGugan nursing home, built by the Edmonton nursing home district board, and which will accommodate 225 patients. The other is being built by the Lutheran Welfare Homes Society in south Edmonton and will be the third such facility built by this religious organization.

The only other application which has received approval for the near future is by a Roman Catholic organization to build a 225-bed nursing home in west Edmonton. Any others will have to wait until the need is more urgent and the money is available.

The original capital outlay to build such a facility is not the important factor— rather the operating expenses are, says Mr. Protti, citing a \$2,500 subsidy per bed per year.

In addition to that, each patient must pay \$3 per day for standard ward accommodation in a nursing home. In an auxiliary hospital the first 120 days are free, but from then on there is a charge of \$3 per day.

Old age pension

Because the majority of the patients in these facilities are elderly, all rates are geared to the old age pension, enabling them to pay easily. If someone is too young to qualify for an old age pension, assistance is available from the Department of Health and Social Development.

Considering the length of stay in these institutions, it can cost a person a large sum of money. The average stay in an auxiliary hospital is just over 246 days, ranging from a high of 700 to a low of 43 days. In a nursing home the average stay is about 650 days. Between five and seven days is the av-

erage stay for a patient in a general active treatment hospital.

Costs per day of institutionalization appear to vary inversely with the length of time spent in them. For a nursing home, with the longest average length of stay, the cost per patient per day is about \$10, while the same case is about \$20 per day for an auxiliary hospital. This compares extremely favorably with the cost in a large general hospital of between \$60 and \$85.

This by itself would seem to be justification for the province's extended care program, for it saves thousands of dollars each year and frees much-needed beds in active treatment hospitals.

Day hospital

There are still, however, many chronic care patients in general hospitals, especially in rural areas where they can account for as high as 20% of the patients in a hospital. Every attempt is made to move them to more appropriate facilities, said Mr. Protti, however there is a long waiting list for such places and the system operates on a first come, first served basis.

The newly created day care hospital service program, being experimented with in Edmonton and Calgary, is intended to ease this problem. Operating in the McGugan nursing home, the service provides personal care during the day for elderly people who are living at home, either with a family or on their own. It provides meals, personal hygiene and some medical treatment.

A major drawback to the service is that it usually requires another person

to take the patient to the nursing home. For those with a low income this could prove to be a serious block to taking advantage of the program.

"So far it is showing every sign that it was a necessity," says Dave McBean, executive director for the Edmonton and rural district auxiliary hospital and nursing homes district board. "It's been open for over two weeks and the people we've had in there badly needed care, real bad," he said.

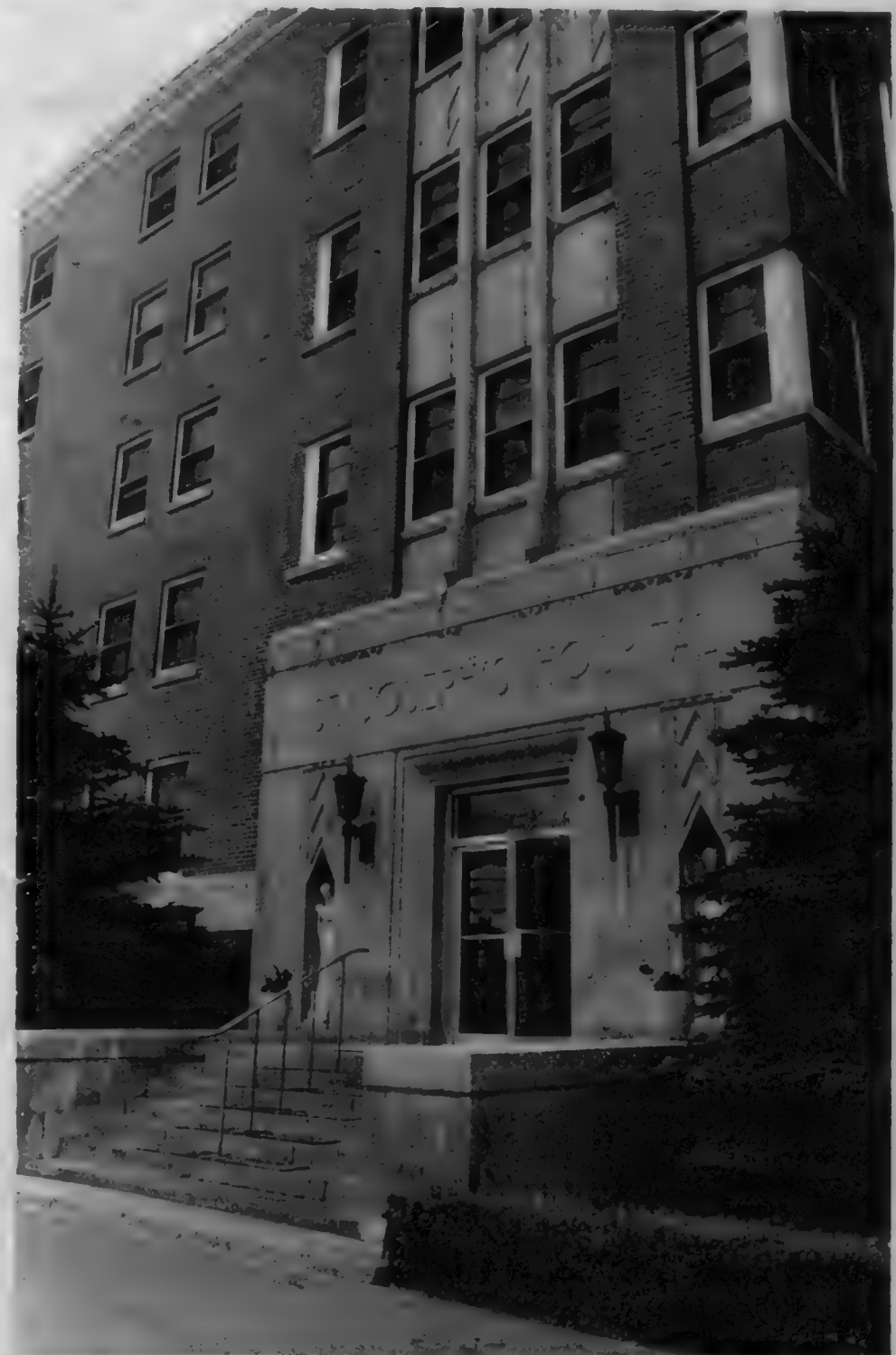
With the day hospital it is hoped that more people will be able to go back to their homes after they've suffered a serious illness. Until recently the discharge rate for nursing home and auxiliary hospital facilities was extremely low.

We would like to see the emphasis placed on non-institutional care, says Mr. Protti. That is, keep him home, where he's the happiest. Although Alberta has the highest ratio of health care beds anywhere in Canada, there is a great lack of home care nursing.

If we had established day hospitals when the other extended care programs were created, a significant number of those in nursing homes would not be there now, he said. As it is, a person needing a minimum amount of care was forced to institutionalize himself to get it. The day hospital service offers hope to that person specifically so that he may live in as normal conditions as possible.

"We'll never ever have a perfect system," noted Mr. Protti, "but we'll strive for it anyway".

by Judy Samoil



Crazed cars crush cyclists

"I think someone should remove the hills," says one Edmonton cyclist.

Since the City of Edmonton can't do this, it is considering something else - bicycle trails.

Following the City of Ottawa's lead, and the advice of the Alberta Safety Council, Edmonton's Parks and Recreation Planning Department is finally looking at this possibility. It is considering an experimental bicycle trail in South Edmonton, a six mile long and eight foot wide asphalt strip linking the Saskatchewan Drive and the White Mud Creek areas. Preliminary costs are estimated at about \$12,000 to \$20,000 per mile.

Appalling statistics

In what appears to be a public campaign to eliminate cyclists from the streets, Edmonton motorists last year killed two and injured 201 cyclists.

These are alarming statistics and motorists cannot completely dismiss them with garbled stories about "the reckless young kid on the bike" they just missed the other day. City statistics indicate that in 1971 only 53% of the 123 registered cyclists were juveniles. In 1972 this percentage dropped to 35%.

This year 27 cyclists have been injured so far.

But not only is the cyclist being bumped off of the roads by the careless motorist. He is also being beguiled off the streets by thieves. City police reports indicate that the cyclist is becoming the victim of increasing bicycle thefts. Last year, for instance, about 3,600 bicycles were stolen.

The connoisseur of the cyclist world - the ten-speed bicycle owner - can

especially lament his lot. Of the thefts committed last year, 900 were of ten-speed bicycles. Only about 25% of them were recovered by the police compared to 70% for ordinary bicycles.

This year statistics are even more discouraging since of the 1,200 bicycles stolen to date, two-thirds or 800 are ten-speeds.

Most of the thefts are committed by juveniles out for short "joy-rides". But in the case of the more expensive ten-speeds, thefts are usually committed with more permanent intentions by adults.

The irony of the situation is that even in the face of such rising risks the number of bicycles sold in Edmonton is increasing. In some places this increase is as much as 10 to 20%. Indeed, the resale of even used bicycles is so good that the city police have on record a case in which a bicycle, stolen from its first buyer, was resold twice by the original dealer before being recognized.

This, says Inspector T. R. Burns, also gives one an idea of how difficult bicycle theft detection is. Removal of the serial number and a quick spray-paint job is enough to render just about any bicycle unrecognizable to all but a few very discerning owners.

Serial numbers

But, says Inspector Burns, because of quick insurance settlements most of the victims do not even attempt to find their stolen bicycle in police bicycle yards. This is upsetting to insurance companies but the city really doesn't mind. After 90 days all unclaimed bicycles are sold at public auctions. The money goes to the city. Just how much was received and how many bicycles were sold last year, city police would

not say.

Even if the serial number cannot be removed, detection is still difficult, says Inspector Burns. He estimates that less than 50% of the bicycle owners know or even have a record of their bicycle's serial number.

Bicycle licensing

As one cyclist suggested, Inspector Burns said that the city tried to set up bicycle licensing in an attempt to control theft, but because bicycle owners would not really co-operate it was discontinued. He did say, however, that one cannot deny "that such a system is a help", but at 50 cents to a dollar per bicycle per year "it is not a real money maker."

For the information of the perplexed motorist who may still be mystified, yes, there is method to the madness of cyclists.

In a survey conducted among adult cyclists by the Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group, 52% of those interviewed considered the bicycle to be their main source of transportation.

Their study also showed that it is not necessarily the poor man with whom the motorist is so frequently colliding. Very few cyclists are concerned with economy (22%). More are concerned with ease of parking (22%) and with exercise in order to be healthier and, ironically, live longer (28%). Also many are actually concerned enough about the car air pollution problem to actually try and do something about it.

In harshly criticising the motorist, Jim MacQuinn, Manager of the Alberta Safety Council, placed most of the blame on "the nut behind the motor vehicles wheel."

Statistics indicate, it is true, that in



the 0 to 15-year-old cycling age group the responsibility for 71% of the accidents in which these young people are involved rests with the cyclists. But in the 15 and over cycling age group, responsibility rests usually with the driver of the motor vehicle.

In the concrete jungle of downtown where the law of the biggest motor size seems to prevail, Mr. MacQuinn says "he would never drive a bicycle and place his safety in the hands of some nut coming up behind him."

Should cyclists be banned from the city centre just because it is not safe? If they are, what justice is this to the cyclist? Wouldn't it be fairer if motorists attempted to just slow down and pay more attention to cyclists?

Causes

The most common cause of bicycle accidents are motorists who leave stop signs without looking (14%), turning left into the path of cyclists (10.5%), following too closely (7%), and not stopping at yield signs (7%).

In other words, careful driving would greatly reduce accidents with cyclists. Isn't this why cars and trucks, both big and small, have transparent windshields, side- and rear-view mirrors, steering wheels, and, oh yes, brakes?

by Victor Benesch

CIKUA



high lights

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

MUSI

FRIDAY (June 8)

6:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:

Lawrence Fisher, violin, Helmut Brauss, piano; Ravel: Sonata (1927). Joanne Ludbrook, Barbara Morris, Terry Sefton, Frantisek Cibank, cellists; Metzler: Quartet for Four Celli. Terry Sefton, cello, Julie Quinn, piano. Brahms: Sonata in E minor, op. 38.

Don McLean

8:00 P.M. PACIFICA:

R.D. Lang, pioneering psychiatrist, speaks about his writings on madness.

SATURDAY (June 9)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:

Care and education of the mentally retarded.

9:30 A.M. CLASSICAL SHOWCASE:

Max Reger: String Quartet in G minor.

11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:

Music from "Ambassador".

Murray Davis

4:05 P.M. POST-MODERN MUSIC:

Compositions by Francois Tusques (avant-garde jazz); Othello Ballet Suite by George Russell.

Marc Vasey

SUNDAY (June 10)

12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:

A discussion on standards of drug safety.

9:30 P.M. PICKIN' UP THE PIECES:

Traditional and contemporary music.

Holger Petersen

MONDAY (June 11)

11:30 A.M. DIALOGUE:

Report on Operation Eyesight Universal's work in India.

Drake McHugh

6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:

Puccini: Turandot, highlights.

Don McLean

9:00 P.M. DEKOVEN CONCERT:

"O.T.W." music from the baroque period.

DeKoven

10:30 P.M. CREATIVE PEOPLE:

Conversation with artist Norman Yates.

George Melnyk

TUESDAY (June 12)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:

Robert Kroetch discusses his book "Gone Indian", set in Alberta.

Dorothy Dahlgrén

6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:

Stravinsky: Choral Variations; Bach: Adagio & Fugue in C; Rimsky-Korsakov: Le Coq d'Or Suite; Elgar: Pomp and Circumstance March #1.

Don McLean

7:45 P.M. MEN AND MOLECULES:

An evaluation of purposeful weather modification.

9:00 P.M. THE STUDS TERKEL SHOW:

Reading of Flannery O'Connor's story "A View of the Woods".

Studs Terkel

10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE CO.:

Ragtime pianist Stephen Spracklen.

Bob Chelminich

WEDNESDAY (June 13)

6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:

Elgar: Intro and Allegro for Quartet and String Orchestra; Alexio Contant: Trio for Violin, Cello and Piano.

Don McLean

7:45 P.M. SCOPE:

Weekly U.N. Radio Magazine.

10:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:

Michael Tilson Thomas, conductor. Debussy: Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun and Jeux; Stravinsky arr.: Song of the Volga Boatman and Les Noces; Prokofiev: Scythian Suite.

Don McLean

10:30 P.M. NORTHERN FOLK:

Featuring Gordon Lightfoot.

Peter White & Holger Petersen

THURSDAY (June 14)

6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:

Berlioz: Harold in Italy; Mozart: Horn concerto #3.

Don McLean

7:45 P.M. MEN AND MOLECULES:

New drugs bring new cures - and more chances of meeting other drugs.

10:30 P.M. ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:

Final program featuring ragtime pianist Stephen Spracklen, Bob Chelminich

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488-6485 (evenings)



Society formed to promote live jazz

by John Ray

Hey, baby. I dig this all-originals scene these cats are holdin' down on 89th Avenue. Scuffle up on some bread, my man, and check out some jazz that can really turn your crank and rumble your rocks.

Yeah, it's the Edmonton Jazz Society.

The society has recently been organized by a group of local jazz enthusiasts. If the response from Edmontonians is good, the Jazz Society could bring many fine jazz musicians to the city to perform.

"To promote live jazz in Edmonton" is the aim of the Society, and local as well as out-of-town musicians will be involved.

From the number of people who attended concerts this winter, the Pepper Adams concert for example, it seems there are many Edmontonians who are interested in hearing live jazz.

Special scheduled concerts have been planned for the last Sunday of each month. The first of these took place last week featuring P.J. Perry, a saxophone player and flautist from Vancouver.

Held in the Captain's Cabin on 89 Avenue and 99 Street, a square shaped basement hall with a low ceiling, enough people came to practically fill the place up.

It was a good place for the concert because the style of the hall, with tables and a coffee bar, helped to make the atmosphere a little less formal.

Unfortunately, the people did not respond to this atmosphere, so we might as well have been in the Jubilee Auditorium. I guess people feel a bit tight on Sunday evenings, or maybe it's just Edmonton.

People here do not get much of a chance to hear this sort of music played live, but if the Society is a success, things should loosen up.

Anyway, the main thing was P.J. Perry's music, and it was great. His work on tenor and alto sax was fine, but I was particularly impressed with his excellent flute playing. Each time he began again after a break, he seemed to gather new sources of energy and continued to get out a lot of amazing licks.

It would certainly be good to hear someone of Perry's calibre more often in Edmonton.

P.J. Perry was assisted by three local musicians--Tommy Doran on drums, George McFetridge on piano, and Bob Cairns on bass.

Later in the evening, two local jazz groups, Jeep and Mugwump, played for those who wanted to stay late. Jeep changed the mood of the music with its jazz-rock arrangements.

The next main concert, to be held on June 24th in SUB theatre, will feature Charles Tolliver and his band, from New York. Tolliver is a fine jazz trumpeter, and this should be a great concert.

The cost of a membership in the Edmonton Jazz Society is \$3.50, and can be obtained at the door at concerts, at Opus 69 records, or at Cartmell Books (a new book store on 101A Avenue, just off 100 Street).

Besides a cut rate on concert tickets, Jazz Society members will be entitled to discounts on books and records at Cartmell Books and Opus 69.

News letters will be sent on a regular basis to members, informing them of activities which will include films and other concerts, aside from the main end of the month concerts.

The Society is a non-profit organization, so it has not been formed as a money-making enterprise for a small group of people.

If it receives enough support, it will help to provide a needed outlet for jazz musicians, who have had little chance to perform in Edmonton in the past few years.

There are some good musicians here, and the Society will help to give jazz enthusiasts in the city a chance to hear them.

Edmonton is still a long way from having the cultural benefits of a big city like Montreal or Toronto, but if we can only support organizations like the Edmonton Jazz Society and The Hovel, we will have made a good beginning.

For further information on the Society, call Marc Vasey at 433-2226.



P. J. Perry on tenor sax



George McFetridge and P. J. Perry

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Phillips, Apollo, Dawes, Faloon, Motobecane

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Alberta Barter Theatre

Money or hooch is preferred

"A watermelon Super," said the man in the ticket booth as I hoisted my contribution over the counter. Then, remembering his position as chief Barker, he added, "You'll love the play. It's super too."

Two by Two, Alberta Barter Theatre's first production of the season, is well worth seeing. A Rodgers and Hammerstein version of the story of Noah's Ark, it opened last Friday (June 1st) at the Torches theatre outside Corbett Hall on the University of Alberta campus.

I was struck by the simplicity of the whole production. This was not just the simplicity dictated by a limited budget but an attitude displayed by the entire company. Throughout the evening no one overacted, no one obviously upstaged anyone else, and no one "showed off". If any of the cast suffered from that "cancer of the ego" which is a fault of many actors, it was not evident in their performances.

Perhaps it was this very simplicity which made the whole thing successful. Although they are presenting a musical which first played on Broadway with a highly professional cast of singing actors, their deficiencies in neither of these capacities jars unpleasantly.

I think this was because every member of the cast really believed in what he was doing - so much that I kept wanting to turn and LOOK at whatever it was they were seeing -- God, a rainbow, animals come to look at the ark.

Cast was good

The cast as a whole was good. Their timing throughout was excellent, although they could all have made more of pauses. This, however, is a difficult thing -- it takes a lot of experience with an audience to be able to gauge the correct length and intensity of a pause. When it can be done, however, it adds much to the play.

In most cases, acting ability exceeded singing ability; but as the former is the more important this is not a serious fault. The mime used in dealing with the animals was not at all clear.

First and last on the stage was Tom Wood as Noah, whose performance I find difficult not to eulogize. His character ran the gamut of human emotions and never struck a false note. I was impressed not only by his sudden rejuvenation in the song "Ninety Again" but by his gradual growing older toward the end of the play.

Age crept over him almost imperceptibly until he was once more a six-hundred year-old man. But even at that age, when a man is conversing with God, I feel that if God chooses to answer by means of an airplane (as he did on Friday night), Noah should listen.

Esther (Lorraine Behnan) was somewhat overshadowed by her husband. Her character needed to be stronger and more definite, and as an old woman she became convincing only very late in the play.

Grasping gargoyles

Shem (Richard Lucas) and his wife Leah (Jeanne Wnuk) made a gorgeously grasping pair of gargoyles; she shrewish, he loutish. Their duet in the second act was a pleasure indeed.

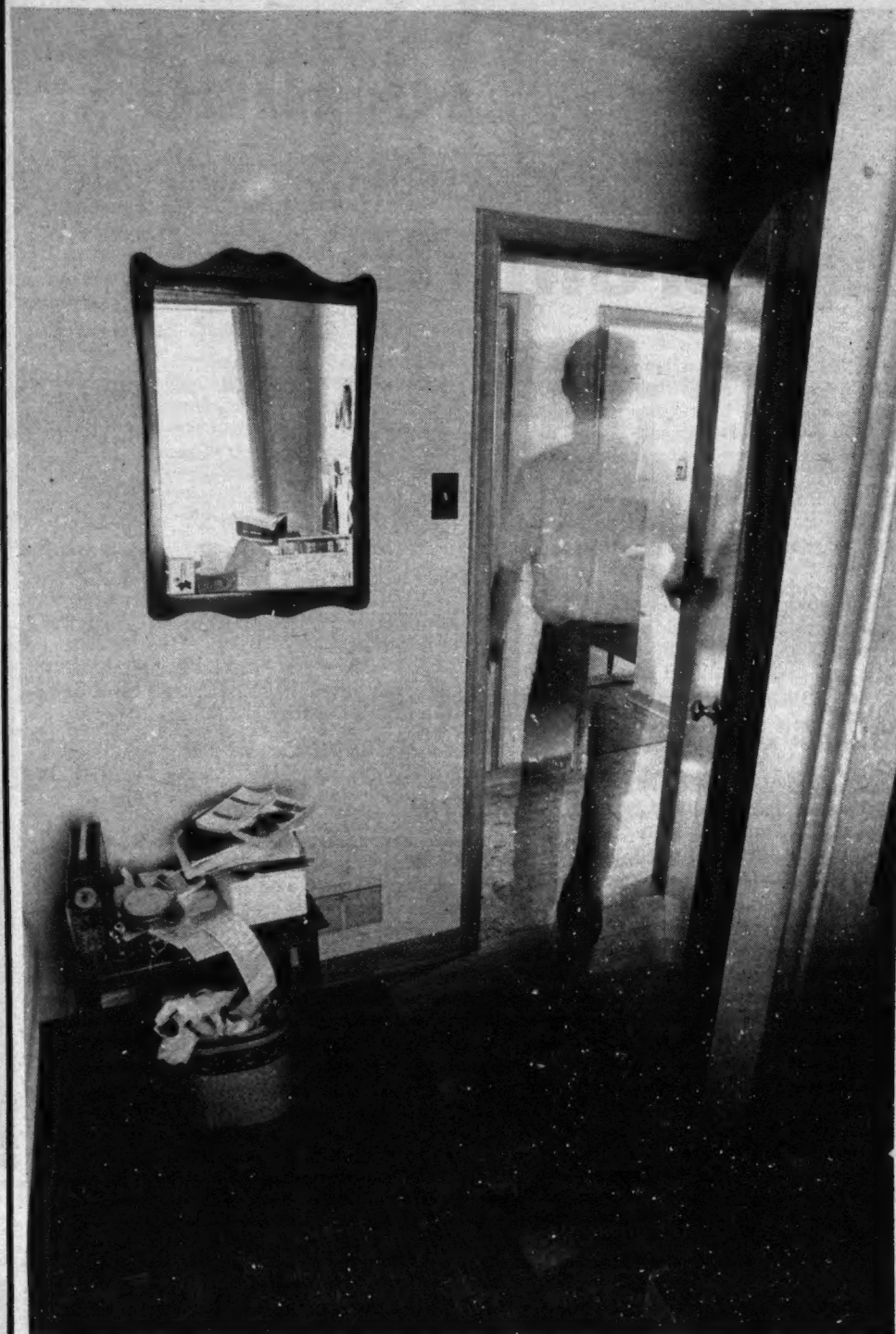
Larry Zacharko as Ham gave a rather nondescript performance, never seeming to throw himself wholeheartedly into anything. This was disappointing as I have seen him do much better.

Susan Ferley was fittingly sweet and patient in the part Rachel, his wife.

Noah's youngest son, Japheth, was played by David MacIntyre. He seemed to ignore what irony and humor there was in his part in order to bring out the romantic hero. His singing was a pleasure to listen to although a trifle subdued. Perhaps he was holding back so as not to overpower the rest of the cast.

Japheth's intended bride, Goldie, (Janet Green), was delightful. As a "golden girl" at a temple of a rather dubious nature, she was subtly risqué but managed to avoid the stereotype stage prostitute.

John Madill's direction was generally good, superb when one considers



DO YOU SOMETIMES FEEL like you're not all there? Listless? Insubstantial? Perhaps you need the refreshing and cathartic experience of live theatre to put the old psychic meat back on your metaphysical skeleton. So why don't you run right out and take in Barter Theatre's production of "Two By Two"? Just the thing for the etherising ego and the slowly seeping psyche.

the fact that he had only ten days' rehearsal time. His stage pictures were very effective and there was never a dead moment. The passage of eighteen days between songs fifteen and sixteen, however, was not clear and left the audience confused.

The choreography by Bob Baker was well done and the sound effects were

magnificent, particularly the Gitka.

"Two by Two" runs Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights until June 17th. Performances begin at nine o'clock. As the name Barter Theatre suggests, almost anything is accepted as an admission fee, but money or hooch is preferred.

by Lise Manchester

Prestige Productions to stage The Boyfriend

A delightful musical comedy is the next attraction at the Citadel Theatre.

The Boyfriend, directed by Citadel resident-designer Phillip Silver, opens June 15 and continues until June 30.

The 1920's musical was recently ma-

de into a movie starring Twiggy. The Edmonton version comes courtesy of Prestige Productions.

The story involves students in a finishing school in southern France who are excited about the up-coming carni-

val ball. Polly Browne (played by Pauline LeBel) is wealthy, and to protect herself against fortune hunters, she has invented an escort named "The Boyfriend". Maisie (Susan Woywitka) has an eager boyfriend named Bobby Van Husen (Bill Malmo) to whom she pretends to be indifferent.

During a visit to the school, Polly's father Percival (John Rivet) is embarrassed to discover that an old flame, Madame Dubonnet (Jean McIntyre) is the school's head mistress. The incident reflects the key role played by coincidence in 1920's musicals.

Next to appear is Tony the messenger boy (Michael Ross), who brings Polly's dress for the carnival. They fall in love on the spot. The lovers are parted at the end of the second act but are reunited at the end of the third. The musical ends swiftly and happily and everybody is successfully paired off in minutes.

Major songs in the production include Perfect Young Ladies, Won't You Charleston with Me, Fancy Forgetting, I Could be Happy with You, A Room in Bloomsbury, and It's Never Too Late to Fall in Love.

Tickets for The Boyfriend are now on sale at the Citadel Box office for \$4.

Edmonton Folk Club holds concerts

The Edmonton Folk Club is planning two concerts for next week.

The first, in the Old Barricade at Garneau United Church, will be on Sunday, June 10, at 8:00 p.m. Featured in this evening of "Beautiful Music" will be: Richard White from London, Ontario, who has played at the Hovel with great success; Carl Lotsberg, an excellent classical guitarist; and,

Terry Morrison, one of Edmonton's better female vocalists.

Admission to this concert costs \$1.00 or 50 cents for club members.

Then on Tuesday, June 12 (same place, same time) the club will host a workshop on Middle Eastern Music.

Both Arab and Jewish performers will be in attendance and will include: Univar Kashker, an Arabian Oud play-

er; Ceasare Esdephon, an Arab drummer; Yvonne Frohn and Betony, both singers of Israeli songs; and, Ruth Graberman who will instruct all and sundry to different kinds of dances. There will be no admission charge for this workshop, although donations would be appreciated.

Garneau United Church is located at 112th Street and 94th Avenue.

Help and stuff

COUNSELLING

Alcoholics Anonymous
422-2764

Point 3 Project
488-3003 10020-116 St.

Project Recovery
488-1018 10344-121 St.

Alexander Ross Society
434-3302

Debtors Assistance Board
423-7361 102A Ave & 97 St.
(Court House)

Landlord & Tenant Advisory Board
424-0521 10237-98 St.

Emergency Clinic
482-1581 220 Le Marchand Mansion

M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Unwed Mothers)
482-4276 9917-116 St.

FREE FOOD

Bissell Centre
423-2285 9560-103A Ave.

Canadian Native Friendship Centre
488-4991 10176-117 St.

Family Services Dept., Sally Ann
424-6924 #2, 9656 Jasper Ave.

Marian Center
424-3544 10928-98 St.

Operation Friendship
424-4106 10348-96 St.

Women's Overnight Shelter
424-5768 10218-108 St.

LEGAL SERVICES

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
429-1608 10006-107 St.

Legal Aid Society of Alberta
423-3311 10136-100 St.

Native Counselling Services of Alberta
423-2141 #324, 10010-105 St.

Office of the Ombudsman
423-2251 729 Centennial Building

Student Legal Services
432-4241 Law Centre, U. of A.

HOSTELS

Bissell Men's Centre
424-1728 9560-103A Ave.

Edmonton Central Hostel Organization (E. C. H. O.)
424-4648 10124-99 St.

Single Men's Hostel
423-3402 10014-109A Avenue

Women's Overnight Shelter
424-5768 10218-108 St.

Y. M. C. A.
424-8047 10030-102A Ave.

Y. W. C. A.
422-8176 10032-103 St.

SOCIAL ACTION

Action Group of the Disabled
435-1790 10003-107 St.

Alberta Federation of Labour
454-6307

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
429-1608 10006-107 St.

Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
423-1163 10006-107 St.

Edmonton Social Planning Council
424-0331 10006-107 St.

Humans on Welfare
424-7924 9676 Jasper Ave.

Pensioners Concerned
Box 5882, Station 1, Edmonton

"Growing old"

Day hospitals (recently approved for Edmonton) provide an institutional level of care as out-patients, yet permit patients to stay at home.

Without steps being taken to rehabilitate those who are lonely, those with feelings of uselessness, those not as active as they would like to be but health enough to become more involved, attempts to solve purely medical problems will be ineffectual.

Out-reach visiting and telephone "buddy calls" are particularly critical during periods of ill health and anxiety. If there are no friends or relatives, at least somebody is aware and caring.

Agencies can provide hot lunches, bingo games, and counselling services; however, they cannot provide a sense of purpose in a society that tends to define doing something as having a job, and not having a job as being nothing....

.... The importance of leisure must be introduced into a society that is work oriented, and the value of inactivity into a society that worships youth. A value system must be designed that gives a continuity to life.

-- "Shuffleboard Trophies and

cont. from p. 13

the Gold Watch Syndrome or Creative Retirement"
Christian Science Monitor,
August 4, 1972

If the elderly are inactive, part of the blame must go to society's "inability to provide meaningful (proper) tasks, environments, and incentives" within the framework of its social mores.

Emphasis on structured activities is only a partial solution. Most elderly people do not belong to formal organizations and "more programs of this sort will attract primarily those who are already involved and would probably drop some to participate in others."

More than 1.8 million Canadians are now more than 65 years old; by the year 2000 there will be more than three million. They are growing in numbers; they are growing in strength.

The old are beginning to define themselves, to mobilize as a political force. The changes that are necessary will not come from organized social agencies, but from pressure groups among the senior citizens with senior citizens as leaders.

HOUSING

Canative Housing
488-6131 10176-117 St.

Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549

Handicapped Housing Society
433-4937 10015-82 Ave.

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-op
484-2883 #505, 10883 Sask. Drive

Yogi of Love Festival Hare Krishna

SUNDAY, JUNE 10, PARLIAMENT PARK

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MONDAY, JUNE 11, CENTENNIAL LIBRARY

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Everyone WELCOME

Volunteer!

For further information on any of these listings, contact the VOLUNTEER ACTION CENTRE at 11011 Jasper Avenue or phone 482-6431.

Are you able to communicate on a one to one basis with an older person? If you possess this skill, Central Park Lodge requires your service as a volunteer.

Spruce Avenue Community School requires your help if you are over 18 years of age. Volunteers are required to coordinate arts & crafts programs at the school over the summer months.

Drivers with cars are required to provide transportation for Auxiliary Hospital patients.

Are you a woman capable of communicating on a one to one basis with a woman who has just been released from a correctional institution? Volunteers are required to participate in this program and will be under the supervision of a social worker.

Grandview Auxiliary Hospital requires volunteers who would be interested in working within a hospital setting. Transportation and some meals are provided.

Are you interested in becoming a juvenile probation officer? Male volunteers 18 years and over are urgently required to work in this capacity.

The U of A has openings for Outdoor Theatre Assistants. Any person interested in working in live theatre is welcome.

Canadian Mental Health Association requires volunteers to participate in its variety of rehabilitation programs. Training and orientation are provided.

Are you interested in hospital administration? Volunteers are required by WW

Cross Cancer Institute to partake in hospital programs. Transportation and some meals are provided.

Volunteers are required by the Glenrose Hospital to work within the hospital setting. Training and Orientation is provided.

Are you able to relate on a one to one basis with troubled adolescents? If so, The City Social Service Dept. requires your services as a volunteer.

Do you like the outdoors, have patience and enjoy working with people? If so, the Day Camp at Mayfair Park, for handicapped children and adults, needs you for the summer.

Are you a good listener? Are you able to relate to the handicapped? If so, the Edmonton Epilepsy Association requires your services to keep bowling scores, attend meetings and make visitations.

Do you live in Fulton Place, Capilano, Gold Bar, Forest Heights, Holyrood, or Terrace Heights? Volunteers are required from these areas to answer telephone inquiries regarding community services. Training is provided.

The Volunteer Action Centre has openings for girls 14 years of age and over who are interested in becoming a "Candy Stripper". Training and orientation are provided for working in a hospital setting.

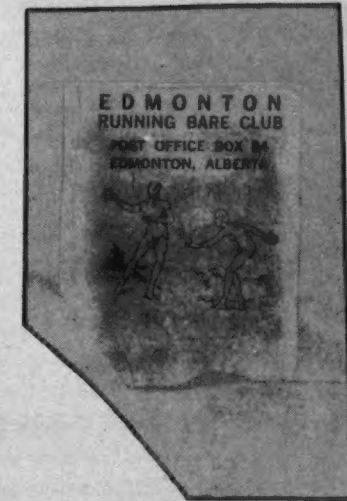
Are you a resident of Jasper Place? The City Social Service Dept. in your area requires volunteers who would be interested in visiting senior citizens or becoming probation officers for boys in their teens.

VON requires drivers to pick up hot meals at various nursing homes and deliver them to the homes of the disabled in various areas of the city.

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training pants, overalls,
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and sneakers

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Ukrainian Community News

Пуста балаканина

Заклика про пусту балаканину, якщо йде про етнічні групи, висуває кожний під адресом федерального уряду, позначивши Ч.Лінчона з кількома консервативними партіями. Здається, дотепер, жодний з них не торкнувся суті справи, тільки намагається дістати більше грошей на асиміляцію і на політичну балаканину.

Пан Лінч каже, що треба відкинути такі пропозиції як багатокультурність, бо їх метою придбати голоси, зокрема якщо йде про ліберальну партію. Підхід п.Лінча знаменний, що його він пропонує, подібно як уряд Нігерії супроти колоніальної Біафры. Йому прямише писати про "Бей стріт" /осілок біржових маклерів у Торонті/ або про Англіїзмію про когали етнічні групи, як це видно з його статті в "Едмонтон Джорнал" в п'ятницю, 18 травня н.р.

З другого боку намова опозиція вважає корисним комісія людських прав. Це інша пропозиція, щоб залучити більше оголошень з "Медісон евенінг" /осілок американських оголошених фірм/ позначивши консервативній партії. Вони пропонують, щоб кожний зберігав своє і таким чином зберігався етнічна окремішність.

Очевидно ніхто не може дорікати консерватизм ці п.Лінчові за його позитивну критику багатокультурності. Але ж вони не пропонують ніяких основних змін. Все це вони роблять - це грається політичним м'ячем.

Але якщо треба дорікати будь-якій партії або політичному провід-

никові, не можна забувати і ліберальної партії, що, згідно з міністром багатокультурності Ст.Гайдачем, доводиться, щоб публіка рішала, чи вона тільки бавиться в балаканину. Одночасно п.Гайдач каже, що мова тісно пов'язана з культурою, що є правдою, але він говорить тільки про дві мови. Якщо має на думці дві офіційні мови -абода; але треба пам'ятати, що всі мови є рівноправні.

Насправді є необхідні основні зміни супроти всіх культурних спілчанств. Найосновнішою з них є освіта-виховання, але таке виховання, що не відкидає і не розкладає учнів ні батьків. Виховання мусить передавати всеціло культурну спадщину батьків дітям їхнім, щоб приготувати їх до творчого життя в майбутньому. Чойно тоді воно збагатить культуру Канади, а не американські книжки. Необхідна згода на правдиву освіту-виховання в рідній мові - ось і все. Тоді докопче потрібним, щоб кожний політичний опортуніст та етнічний купчик /"бізнесмен"/ змінив звоза багатокультурності.

Правильно етнічним групам їхні права на дії освіту-виховання буде далеко корисним ніж оварка за недопомагати чи недопомагати цим етнічно-культурним групам. Також необхідно, щоб етнічні культурні установи діставали такі самі допомоги; тоді буде легше спільності допомогти самій собі, ніж хдати на окрушину, що спадають зі стола старого брата.

Token ethnicism

Charges of token ethnicism are being levelled at the federal government; everyone from Charles Lynch to the Conservative Party are doing it. So far, everyone has missed the point, and are pushing for more money for assimilation and political sloganeering.

Mr. Lynch proposes that it is great to get rid of vote buying proposals like multiculturalism, especially if they are run by the Liberal Party. What Mr. Lynch sees as being progressive is to quote attitudes similar to those that the Nigerian government made against the dead state of Biafra. He sees it as being easier to write Bay Street or English than all those nasty ethnic names that appeared in his article in The Edmonton Journal Friday, May 18.

The honorable opposition on the other hand holds it to be better to have a human rights commission. As another proposal for securing more Madison Avenue advertising for the new improved Conservative Party, they also propose that everyone should get into the act and act ethnic.

Still, one can't blame the conservatives' or Mr. Lynch's constructive criticism of multiculturalism. They aren't proposing any real changes, either of them. All they are doing is playing political blackball.

But if any party or political leader is to be blamed, we can't forget the Liberal Party which, according to the minister in charge of multiculturalism, Stanley Haidasz, are content to let the public decide if they are engaging in tokenism. At the same time, Mr. Haidasz is a strong proponent of languages and cultures being linked, and he only recognizes two languages.

Some real changes are needed for all cultural entities in Canada. The major one being EDUCATION, with the point of education being, not to alienate or frustrate students and parents. The kind of education that is needed is one that will impart the culture of the parents and will enrich the Canadian milieu and not American pocketbooks. A real education is enough, but what is more important is that every political opportunist and ethnic businessman get off the multicultural bandwagon.

To allow every ethnic group their educational rights would be far better than continually bickering as to whether or not to help the ethnic groups. Another important change that is necessary is to allow ethnic organizations the same tax dodges that other cultural organizations have. This would let the people help themselves instead of waiting for big brother to shell out.



Big Редакції

Передавання вісток у межах спільноти, між провінціями, в цілій державі і між державами є дієвою життєвою і необхідною потребою нашого часу з огляду на швидкі зміни суспільства. Таку нагоду пропонує часопис "Навиднейкер", колишній часопис університету Альберти, що має тепер нагоду стати часописом цілої спільноти. Наріжко його він буде обслуговувати - це ж які з членами едмонтонської спільноти. А тому що Едмонтон, як і кожне інше місто, містечко й оселя в Канаді складається з етнічно-культурних груп "Навиднейкер" відкриває свої сторінки кожній етнічно-культурній групі в Едмонтоні, що хоче інформувати про діяльність своєї спільноти і висловлювати свої погляди по-тиху.

Українській спільноті призначена одна сторінка. Одна і ця ж сторінка буде друкуватися у двох мовах: українській та англійській з таких причин:

1. Багато осіб нашої спільноти по-слуговуються тільки українською або і англійською мовами. Друкуючи статті в обох мовах-вони діляться до всіх частин нашої спільноти.

2. Статті в англійській мові допомагають особам поза українською спільнотою пізнати і зрозуміти спосіб думання та діяльності українців в Едмонтоні.

3. Кращий зв'язок необхідний між численними організаціями і частинками української спільноти з метою поєднати будь-яких непорозуміння і виступати об'єднано та стати зразком для інших етнічно-культурних груп. Статті можна писати будь-якою мовою. Передавати-муть їх добровільно члени Редакції, які бажають, щоб ці сторінки стали необхідним засобом зв'язку.

Оголошення, висловлені погляди, критичні зауваги, повідомлення, свідчення /в яких колись-то/ будуть сприйняти для всіх членів української спільноти. Якщо йому частину призначено на висловлення політичного погляду - всі висловлені думки з поглядами авторів, а не тільки поглядами Редакції чи редакційної олігархії цієї сторінки.

Ці статті треба надіслати до редакції поштою до п.н.р. /ч.тел. 426-1431/ або по-штою до редакції /426-1621/ у понеділок того тижня, в якому їх висте, щоб були надруковані.

Editorial

by Nadia Rudyk

Communication within any one community, inter-community, provincially, nationally and internationally is a very vital and concrete need in our present, fast-changing society.

With the aid of an Opportunities for Youth grant, POUNDMAKER, a former University of Alberta newspaper, has been given the opportunity to expand into a community newspaper. The people it will be serving are YOU - you, the members of the Edmonton community.

Because Edmonton, like any other city, town or rural area in Canada, is a multiplicity of ethno-cultural groups, POUNDMAKER has opened its pages to any ethno-cultural group in Edmonton willing to contribute information on its community's activities and viewpoints on a weekly basis.

One such page(s) will be the contribution of the Ukrainian community. The articles printed will be written in Ukrainian and English for a number of reasons:

1. Many members of our community are either strictly Ukrainian or English oriented, making either Ukrainian or English their working language. Printing articles in both languages, we hope to reach all segments of our community;

2. Articles being written in English will enable members outside the Ukrainian community to learn more and understand better the ideology and community activities of the Edmonton Ukrainians;

3. Better communication is needed between the numerous organizations and factions of the Ukrainian community to help eliminate misunderstandings between the groups and to form a united front, as an example for other ethno-cultural groups to follow.

Article contributions can be written in either language - translations will be done by the volunteer staff dedicated to making these pages a viable communications instrument.

Community announcements, viewpoints, criticisms, acknowledgments, pictures (black and white) will all be accepted from members of the Ukrainian community. An equal proportion of political viewpoints will be maintained. All opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the staff or the editorial board of this page(s).

All articles must be in the hands of Bohden Chomiak (489-1486) or Nadia Rudyk (426-1621) by Monday of the week you wish to have your article printed.